



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

ON THE

Public Health and Sanitary Administration

FOR THE YEAR

1946

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
CORPORATION HOSPITALS.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

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PUBLIC HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1946-47

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR ALDERMAN R. BUSHBY.

°†*Miss COUNCILLOR GILLESPIE (Chairman).

°†*COUNCILLOR W. HEAP (Vice-Chairman).

†*Miss COUNCILLOR PROCTOR
Mrs. COUNCILLOR DUCKWORTH
COUNCILLOR CLEGG
COUNCILLOR SANDY

†*COUNCILLOR SCHOFIELD.
*COUNCILLOR LYNCH.
°†*Mrs. COUNCILLOR WATSON,
J.P.

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUSINESS ONLY.

Advisory Member :

*Mrs. E. POPPLETON, J.P.

°Member of Contracts Sub-Committee.

†Member of Standing Sub-Committee.

*Member of Special Hospital Fees Sub-Committee.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

WHOLE TIME OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent Corpora- tion Hospitals, Medical Superintendent Burnley Joint Hospital Board.	}	D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Resident Medical Officer Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Isolation Hospital.	}	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Director of Public Health Laboratory.	}	A. BECK, M.D., (FRANKFORT), L.R.C.P. & S. (Resigned Jan., 1947).
Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officer and Resident Medical Officer at Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.	}	A. EUSTACE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Resigned Jan., 1947).
Assistant School Medical Officer		CONSTANCE G. LEE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obt., R.C.O.G.
Resident Surgical Officer, Municipal General Hospital	}	E. W. THOMAS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Resigned August, 1946) A. H. THOMSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (E) (Appointed Aug., 1946).
Assistant Medical Officer, Municipal General Hospital	}	BETTY HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B. J. HEGARTY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Resigned Oct., 1946).
Veterinary and Meat Inspector		J. K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
Dental Surgeons, School Medical Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, Municipal Hospital and Public Assistance Services.	}	H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S. E. L. SHEANE, L.D.S.
Borough Analyst	}	M. M. LOVE, F.R.I.C. (Resigned July, 1946). D. C. JENKINS, M.Sc., F.R.I.C. (Appointed August, 1946).
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	}	F. SHUTTLEWORTH†a
Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer		H. V. HARTLEY †
Senior Assistant and Housing Inspector	}	J. HARRIS †a (Resigned January, 1946). J. S. HOWARTH †a (Appointed February, 1946).

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	{	E. N. WHITEHEAD † (Appointed Feb. 1946). R. HOWARTH † ^a (Appointed March, 1946). J. W. ALMOND † (Retired August, 1946). E. ROBERTS † (Retired August, 1946). L. N. BRUNSKILL † ^a M. HEPPLES † (Appointed August, 1946). J. JONES † (Appointed August, 1946). V. D. L. PROTHEROE † (Appointed Aug. 1946)
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Superintendent Health Visitor MISS E. S. FRANKS /^{°bc}

Health Visitors, Tuberculosis, School and Orthopaedic Nurses	{	MISS L. R. FIRTH MISS E. HACKING / ^{°c} MRS. S. HALSTEAD / [°] MRS. E. HAWARTH [°] MRS. H. JONES ^c MISS L. G. MOORE / ^{°c} (Retired April, 1946). MISS J. H. PATERSON / ^{°c} MISS F. STEVENSON / ^{°c} MISS F. ANFORTH / ^{°c} MISS M. BUSH / ^{°c} MISS M. TAYLOR * (Appointed Feb., 1946).
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Municipal Midwives	{	MISS M. GILLIN / [°] (Resigned Sept., 1946). MISS E. GIBSON / MISS H. STANDEN / MISS M. WILKINSON / [°] (Resigned Sept., 1946) MISS M. BLEZARD / [°] MISS E. WALKER / [°] MISS N. WILLIAMS / [°] MRS. A. LUNT / [°] (Appointed Dec., 1946). MISS E. LAYFIELD / MRS. M. SIMPSON / [°] (Appointed Nov., 1946). MRS. E. OSBORNE / (Appointed Nov., 1946).
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Matron, Municipal General Hospital MISS P. CULPAN /[°]

Matron, Bank Hall Maternity Hospital MISS M. B. JOHNS /[°]

Laboratory Assistants	{	P. GLEESON. A. STURGESS. (Resigned July, 1946).
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CLERICAL STAFF :

General Public Health Work Five male and four female clerks.

School Medical Service Three female Clerks and two Dental Attendants.

Municipal General Hospital One Steward, one Storekeeper, one Clerk.

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.

^aMeat and other Food Certificate.

/State Certified Midwife.

^bTeacher's Certificate of the C.M.B.

[°]State Registered Nurse.

^cHealth Visitors Certificate.

*Certificate—Chartered Society of Physiotherapy.

PART TIME OFFICERS.

SCHOOL MEDICAL :

Ophthalmic Surgeon { K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., CH.B.,
D.O.M.S.(ENG.), D.O.(OXON.)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL :

Consulting Obstetrician for the
Hospital and Domiciliary
Midwifery, etc. { A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

Anaesthetist { A. C. GLASHAN, M.B., CH.B.
(Resigned March, 1946).
D. SKINNER, M.B., CH.B. (Appointed May, 1946)

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL :

Consulting Surgeons A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

Ophthalmic Surgeons { K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., CH.B.,
D.O.M.S. (ENG.), D.O. (OXON.)

Consulting Physician J. GIBSON, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Consulting Radiologist J. GRIEVE, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.M.R.E.

Anaesthetists { J. M. HARDY, L.M.S.S.A.
(Appointed May, 1946).
D. SKINNER, M.B., CH.B.

Biochemist HUBERT LAWRIE, B.Sc.

District Medical Officers under the Poor
Law Acts { D. A. KER, M.B., CH.B.
H. KOEFMAN, L.R.C.P. & S. (I)
C. E. B. LYNCH, M.B., CH.B.

Public Vaccinators { D. A. KER, M.B., CH.B.
A. ROBERTSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
(Appointed October, 1946).

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres (1931 Census figure)	4,686 acres
Area fully developed, or in course of development	2,204 acres
Enumerated Population, National Registration, 1939	85,400
Registrar General's Estimate of Population, middle of 1946 ...	82,680
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	37.5
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1946	28,230
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1946) according to Rate Books ...	27,976
Number of New Houses erected in 1946	4
Rateable Value (April, 1947)	£582,795
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1947 ...	£2,275
Amount of Poor Law (Out-Door) Relief Paid in 1946	£40,533

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN).

	M.	F.	1946 Total	1945
Live Births: Legitimate	769	697	1,466	1,102
Illegitimate	67	58	125	116
	<u>836</u>	<u>755</u>	<u>1,591</u>	<u>1,218</u>
Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			19.24	15.40
Stillbirths: Legitimate	26	21	47	48
Illegitimate	3	1	4	4
	<u>29</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>52</u>
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			31.06	40.9
Number of Deaths (Males 575, Females 633)			1,208	1,237
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			14.61	15.64

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Deaths. Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—

Number 29. Puerperal Sepsis —....	1.58
Number 30. Other Puerperal Causes 1....	2.36
Total	<u>3.94</u>

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ..	71	77
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Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	44.63	63.22
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	45.70	63.52
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	32.00	60.34

Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.43	0.68
All Forms of Tuberculosis....	0.59	0.79
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1.52	1.60
Cancer	2.04	2.02
Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Membraneous Croup	0.09	0.14

Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years

of age, per 1,000 births	0.63	3.28
Death from Measles (all ages)	—	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1	4

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.

December, 1947.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my sixteenth Annual Report dealing with the work carried out by the Council during 1946 under the Public Health and other Acts. The Report is on similar lines to that of former years, and many statistical details are omitted from the Appendix. These, however, are being preserved in order that continuous records may be available for reference.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough for the middle of 1946 is 82,680, which is an estimated increase of 3,600 over the the previous year.

The vital statistics for the year 1946 show that the birth rate which was 19.2, was considerably higher than in the previous year and is the highest for a quarter of a century. Seventy years ago the birth rate reached 42.5, but it fell gradually during the following fifty years and remained low, with only a slight increase after the first world war, until in 1937 it was only 11.7. It increased again in 1942, but it is probable that this increase during the last five years is a post-war phenomenon and only temporary.

The crude death rate has again fallen from 15.6 in 1945 to 14.6 in the year under review. Prior to 1943 the crude death rate was always higher than the birth rate, but in the last four years the birth rate has been equal to or higher than the death rate. Between the two world wars the population was declining at the rate of about 1,000 per year, due to the death rate being higher than the birth rate and considerable emigration. The increase in the birth rate during the last five years has tended to stabilise the population. It is of interest to note that the death rate in 1946 was little more than half that of seventy years ago.

The still-birth rate is the lowest recorded in Burnley since still-births became registrable in 1926. The rate of 31.0 per 1,000 total births compares favourably with 40.9 in the previous year and a rate of about 50.0, which pertained twenty years ago.

The infant mortality rate of 44.6 is satisfactory, but the lowest figure, 41.2, was attained in 1944. Forty years ago the infant mortality rate was over 200 and it did not fall below 100 until twenty years ago. The death rate of illegitimate children was 32 and is little more than half that of the previous year.

Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis among infants under two years of age was only 0·63 per 1,000 births. This is a very satisfactory figure for an industrial town and is a record low figure for Burnley. It is considerably less than the average rate for the whole country. When it is remembered that Diarrhoea and Enteritis accounted for the deaths of 29 infants per 1,000 born 50 years ago, the saving of infant life by the prevention of this serious disease of early childhood will be appreciated.

The number of notifications of tuberculosis showed an increase over that of 1945. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system increased by nearly a third, but the death rate from this form of tuberculosis was 0·59, which is the lowest recorded in the Borough, and is only about one fifth of the rate of fifty years ago.

- Unfortunately there was a considerable increase in the amount of Venereal Disease,

Although scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles were not unduly prevalent, the incidence of each disease per 1,000 of the population was higher than that for the country as a whole. The case rate of puerperal pyrexia was high compared with the corresponding figure for the whole country, but this is probably consequent on the accurate notification which pertains in the Borough. Only one death associated with childbirth occurred among Burnley mothers.

The vital statistics are on the whole satisfactory. In the absence of full records of sickness for the population as a whole, it is impossible to report that the health of the inhabitants has improved. Many non-medical factors, such as unsatisfactory housing and working conditions, unsatisfactory school buildings, pollution of the atmosphere, etc., continue to exert an indirect influence on health. The available statistics indicate that young life is being preserved better than formerly and that generally health standards are being maintained under the existing difficult circumstances.

The increased number of births has caused the accommodation in Bank Hall Maternity Hospital to be fully occupied during the whole of the year and patients had to be discharged home before the fourteenth day after confinement, in order to accommodate all patients who required to be admitted. The domiciliary midwives had a strenuous year. 986 cases were dealt with in Bank Hall Hospital and 699 by domiciliary midwives.

The premises rented for use as infant welfare centres are, with one exception, Church Halls or Sunday Schools. These are frequently insufficiently heated for the undressing and examination of babies and cheerless and unsuitably

planned for infant welfare work. The erection of well planned, brightly decorated centres should be considered when conditions permit, either as "ad hoc" premises or preferably associated with Health Centres.

1946 saw the establishment of a Joint Cancer Committee for the Lancashire County Boroughs, part of the County of Lancaster and certain other areas, and the completion of the arrangements for a Chair of Child Health in Manchester University, both of which will have in the future an indirect beneficial influence on the health of young and old in the Borough.

You are fully aware of the serious shortage of Sanitary Inspectors which has existed for several years. Much of the Sanitary Services are consequently not being fully undertaken and much work, particularly in the supervision of factory premises and the repair of houses has fallen into arrears, and less attention has been given to food sampling than is desirable. The slowness with which waste-water closets are being converted to the clean water system is disturbing. 17295 of these antiquated waste water closets, in addition to 1025 of the latrine type and 166 privies still exist in the Borough. In recent years practically no funds have been made available for the conversion of these.

I would again draw attention to the large amount of meat condemned at the abattoirs. The total which approximates to 114 tons is more than in the previous year.

Once again I take the opportunity of recording my appreciation of the manner in which the members of the staff have performed their duties throughout the year. I have also to acknowledge the support and encouragement which I have continued to receive from the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area and Population.

No change in Area to report.

The Registrar General's Estimate of population at the middle of 1946 is 3,600 more than that of 1945.

Unemployment, etc.

Nothing to report.

Poor Law Relief.

The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £40,533, as compared with £35,589 in 1945. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 979 comprising 554 cases. There were 375 admissions of Burnley persons to the Primrose Bank (Public Assistance) Institution.

Health Insurance.

The total number of persons in Burnley entitled to medical benefit on the 31st December, 1946 was approximately 52,704, or 63% of the total estimated population.

The Weather of 1946 compared with 1945.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

	1946.	1945.
Sunshine : Total	1039.6 hours	944.0 hours
No. of days with bright sunshine	249	258
Highest amount in 24 hours	13.6 hours on 7th May	12.9 hours on 14th July
Rainfall : Total fall	48.28 ins	38.46 ins.
No. of days rain	224	191 ins.
Highest amount in day	2.01 ins on 19th Sept.	1.29 ins on 1st Feb.

Temperature :—

Mean Temperature in Shade	....	47.1°	.....	48.0°
Mean Range	....	12.3°	....	12.6°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot	....	48.1°	....	49.5°
„ „ 4 feet	....	48.7°	....	49.5°
No. of days of ground frost	....	138	....	114
Relative Humidity :—....				
Mean	....	83.0%	....	82.2%

VITAL STATISTICS.**Live Births.**

There have been 1,645 live births (860 males, 785 females) registered in Burnley during 1946. After correction for 95 inward and 149 outward transferable births a net total of 1,591 births, or an increase of 373 on the total for 1945 is obtained.

The birth rate was 19.24 as compared with 15.40 in 1945. Throughout England and Wales the live birth rate in 1946 was 19.1 and in the 126 great towns 22.2. 1946 is the first year for very many years in which the birth rate has exceeded the death rate and in which the County Borough birth rate has equalled that of the whole country. It is, however, still considerably lower than the corresponding rate for the 126 great towns.

Although the number of illegitimate births was slightly higher than in the previous year, the increase was proportionately smaller than the increase in total births, the percentage of illegitimate births being 7.8 as compared with 9.5 in 1945.

Stillbirths.

During the year 51 still births were registered, giving a rate of 31.06 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 40.9 in 1945.

Deaths.

One thousand four hundred and fifty six civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 315 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Public Institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1141 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 67 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1208 deaths is obtained (males 575 ; females 633), giving a crude death rate of 14.61 per thousand of population, as compared with 15.64 for 1945, and 15.56, the average for the previous 10 years. The crude death rate for England and Wales in 1946 was 11.5 and in 126 great towns 12.7.

Age Distribution.

There were 88 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 7.3% of the total deaths. Of these, 71 were children under 1 year of age. 13 deaths were of children between 5 and 15 years of age, 17 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 25 years. 84 persons died between the ages of 25 and 45 years. 339 between 45 and 65 years ; and 667 or 55% of the total deaths, were aged 65 years and upwards.

The increased number of births in the last three years has helped to stabilise the population, which had been declining for many years at a steady rate of about 1,000 each year. This higher rate of births, must, however, be continued for many years to come before a proper balance of age groups will be reached, and the excess of middle aged and older people over the younger section of the community, which pertains at present is corrected.

83% of the deaths were in persons over 45 years of age.

Deaths in Institutions. 733 deaths occurred in the Public Institutions of Burnley during the year.

	Deaths of Burnley Residents.	Deaths of Non- Residents.	Total.
Municipal General Hospital	171	111	282
Primrose Bank Institution	105	102	207
Victoria Hospital	116	77	193
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	22	11	33
Infectious Diseases Hospital	16	2	18
Total	430	303	733

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1946.

(Provisional figures, supplied by the Registrar-General with the exception of those relating to Burnley.)

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.	Burnley
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
BIRTHS :—					
Live	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5	19.24
Still	0.52	0.67	0.59	0.54	0.61
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7	14.61
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08
Influenza	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.22
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	—
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Scarlet Fever	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42	2.09
Whooping Cough	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22	1.05
Diphtheria	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.86
Erysipelas	0.2	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.31
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35	7.05
Pneumonia	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75	0.79
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under one year of age	43	46	37	41	44.63
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2	0.63
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Puerperal Fever	8.50	10.35	7.63	1.62	17.66
Puerperal Pyrexia				9.68	
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Abortion with Sepsis	0.13	Not available			—
Abortion without Sepsis	0.06				—
Puerperal Infections	0.18				—
Others	1.06				0.61

CAUSES OF DEATH.

In the table below the chief causes of death are shown.

Diseases of the heart continue to be the cause of about one fourth of the total deaths. Cancer comes second as a killing disease. Tuberculosis is not now one of the main causes of death, but it accounts for 4% of the total, and as many deaths of infants occur from prematurity, birth injuries and malformations and other illnesses which attack the very young infant as are caused by tuberculosis.

						Percentage of Total Deaths
Heart Diseases	....	....	....	....	313	25.9
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System					50	4.1
Cancer	....	....	....	....	169	13.9
Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	126	10.4
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.)	....	....	....	....	143	11.9
All forms of Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	49	4.0
Violence	....	....	....	....	39	3.3
Nephritis	....	....	....	....	34	2.8
Premature Birth, Congenital Malforma- tions, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases	....	....	....	....	47	3.9

Infant Mortality.

Eighty six deaths of infants under one year of age were registered in during the year 1946. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 71 deaths is obtained, or 6 less than the net deaths registered in 1945.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
836	755	34	37	41.8	49.0	44.63

Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births 45.70

Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births 32.00

Forty-seven deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a neo-natal mortality of 29.5 per 1,000 births.

SECTION 2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA

HOSPITALS PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital		{	No alterations in the accommodation or methods of administration of these institutions were made during 1946.
The Municipal General Hospital	....		
Primrose Bank Public Assistance Institution....	....		

Venereal Diseases.
 Tuberculosis.
 Orthopaedics.
 Eye defects and Orthoptic Treatment.
 Treatment of defects of Ear, Nose
 and Throat.
 Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
 Puerperal Pyrexia.
 Mental Hospitals.
 Mental Deficiency.
 Subsidies to Mental Institutions.
 Convalescent Home.
 Day Nurseries.
 Professional Nursing in the Home.
 Institutional Treatment for
 Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate
 Infants and Homeless Children
 Ambulance Facilities.
 Public Health Laboratory.
 Chemical Work.
 Public Vaccination.

No alterations have been made
 during 1946 in the arrangements for
 the provision of these services.

Cancer.

Consideration was given during 1946 to the establishment of a Joint Committee for Cancer, until such time as the Regional Hospitals Board shall take over its functions.

This Joint Committee, known as the Manchester Regional Cancer Board, was finally constituted in 1947, and consists of representatives of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Westmorland County Councils and the Councils of certain County Boroughs, including Burnley. The function of the Board is to secure the provision of adequate facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer in the areas covered by the board. The constituent authorities have delegated to the Board all their powers in connection with the Cancer Act, 1939.

An executive council of the Board includes representatives of the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, voluntary hospitals, the medical profession and the University of Manchester.

Chair of Child Health, Manchester University.

During 1945, a conference was held of representatives of Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils and the County Boroughs in Lancashire on the establishment of a Chair of Child Health in Manchester University, and early in 1946, Burnley agreed to make an annual contribution of £82 towards the cost of the Chair, for a period of five years.

Delicate Children.

During 1946 the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point continued to be used for the open air treatment of delicate children from Burnley. 34 children were under treatment during the year.

Midwives.

Nine whole-time salaried midwives were employed by the Local Authority for domiciliary midwifery during 1946. No midwives notified their intention to engage in private midwifery practice during the year.

Nursing Homes.

None in the County Borough.

Burnley Joint Hospital Board.

MARSDEN ROAD INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL AND CROWN POINT
SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

No changes in the accommodation, administration or staffing of these hospitals were made during 1946.

Victoria Hospital, Burnley (Voluntary Hospital).

No changes in the accommodation or administration were made during 1946.

Public Assistance Medical Out-relief.

There is a Medical Officer for each of the three Relief Districts.

The work of the three part-time District Medical Officers is summarised as follows :—

	No. of Attendances at Surgeries	No. of Domiciliary Attendances	Total Attendances
No. 1 District	649	135	784
No. 2 District	768	757	1525
No. 3 District	301	589	890
TOTAL	1718	1481	3199

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No alterations were made during 1946.

Legislation in Force.

No additions to Local Acts, Bye-Laws and Local Regulations were made during 1946.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1946 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The number of samples examined during 1946 was as follows :—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (Borough Analysts Laboratory).

Samples submitted by the Public Health Department 31

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Samples examined by Bacteriologist in Public Health Laboratory 41

These were mainly samples of tap water.

The results of both bacteriological and chemical analyses were generally satisfactory and showed the water from all reservoirs to be of a satisfactory standard of purity.

On the 12th December, 1946, the supply in store was 677 million gallons. The consumption of water during the year was 1,164,168,459 gallons—approximately 41 millions gallons more than in the previous year.

The supply of water is ample for the needs of the town. The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds, showed an average of 55.9 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 53.10 inches and the highest 59.33 inches.

Public Baths.

The three public baths contain both slipper baths and swimming baths. Four samples of swimming baths' water were examined bacteriologically during the year, and on each occasion it was found that chlorination maintained the water in a satisfactory condition.

Rivers and Streams. Nothing new to report.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Prior to the onset of war consideration had been given to the improvement of the sewerage system in the Fullege district, where considerable flooding occurred from time to time owing to the inadequacy of the sewers. The work of installing an enlarged and improved sewerage system for this district was commenced in September, 1946.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and disposal of Refuse.—No alterations have been made during 1946.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the Year ended 31st March, 1947.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse Collected	21,032	3	0
Disposal of Refuse :—			
By Salvage	3,386	6	0
By Combustion	3,844	3	0
Screened dust, clinker, etc., tipped	13,801	4	0
Clinker Tipped	1,012	12	0

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1946.

No. of Dwellings.	No. of Ashbins.
28,229	29,703

General Sanitary Inspection.

During 1946 the shortage of Sanitary Inspectors continued to exist but due to the appointment of three Inspectors in the latter half of the year the position improved, and at the end of the year there was only one vacancy. As a result it was possible to carry out more routine inspections than last year. but considerable delay is still being experienced in having repairs affected, however urgent they may be, owing to shortage of labour and materials.

Four thousand, eight hundred and forty one complaints were received and investigated.

	No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power....	789
„ Factories without Mechanical Power	228
„ Bakeries	568
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	199
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	313
„ Ice Cream Shops	154
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises ...	11
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers	23
„ Milliners and Dressmakers ...	27
„ Other Dress Trades ...	2
„ Haidressers and Barbers	3
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	9
„ Stable and Manure Pits	321

Visits to Premises where Animals are kept	....	....	....	....	76
„ Common Lodging Houses....	....	....	....	....	66
„ Canal Boats	....	....	....	....	20
„ Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	....	....	....	....	938
„ Tents, Vans, etc.	....	....	....	....	46
„ Houses Let in Lodgings	....	....	....	....	206
„ Other Dwellings	....	....	....	....	13,038
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	....	....	....	....	190
„ Old Property re Alterations	....	....	....	....	43
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	....	....	....	....	8,981
Drains Tested	....	....	....	....	220
„ Legal Notices Served	....	....	....	....	728
No of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	....	....	....	....	2,149
No. of Verbal Notices Given	....	....	....	....	780
No. of Defects Reported to Borough Surveyor	....	....	....	....	110
No. of Defects Reported to Cleansing Department	....	....	....	....	199
No. of Defects Reported to Highways Department	....	....	....	....	1,661
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property	....	....	....	....	656
Visits to School Premises	....	....	....	....	78
„ Theatres and Cinemas	....	....	....	....	26
„ Public Institutions	....	....	....	....	6
Defects found and dealt with	....	....	....	....	5,078
Defects Remedied during the year	....	....	....	....	4,360
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	....	....	....	....	1,615

The following are the particulars of the Statutory Notices served :—

Legal Notices Served during the Year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—

Section 93—General Nuisances	....	....	....	....	338
Section 39—Unsatisfactory Drainage	....	....	....	....	217
Section 45—Closet Nuisances	....	....	....	....	94
Section 75—Defective Dustbins					48

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925—

Section 53—Defective Drains					31
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Offensive Trades.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley :—

Gut Scraper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Marine Stores	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Tripe Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fat Melters	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fellmonger	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tanner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
								9

Inspections, 9.

Defects found, 15.

Verbal Reminders and Informal Notices, 2.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No action has had to be taken under these Acts.

Stable Middens.

No. of Middens, 64. Inspections, 321. Defects found, 14.

Informal Notices, 12.

No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvae of flies, 265.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.**Factories Act, 1937.**

Number of Factories on register at end of year :—

Textile Factories with mechanical power	....	....	....	73
Bakehouses	....	....	....	200
Milliners and Dressmakers	....	....	....	59
Woodworkers	....	....	....	77
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	....	....	....	87
Metal Workers	....	....	....	99
Sundries	....	....	....	251
				846

Factories with Mechanical Power :—

Number of Inspections ....	....	....	....	....	....789
Number of defects found ....	....	....	....	....	....221
Legal Notices served ....	....	....	....	....	.... 1
Informal Notices sent ....	....	....	....	....	.... 57
Verbal Notices ....	....	....	....	....	.... 94

Factories without Mechanical Power (other than Bakehouses) :—

Number of Inspections ....	....	....	....	....	....228
Number of Defects found ....	....	....	....	....	.... 28
Legal Notices served ....	....	....	....	....	.... —
Informal Notices sent ....	....	....	....	....	.... 7
Verbal Notices given ....	....	....	....	....	.... 11

The Factory Inspector referred to the Health Department various defects in respect of 16 factories. Action was taken in all cases and the defects remedied without the service of statutory notices.

Public Health Act 1936, Part X.—Canal Boats Regulations.

A detailed report has been submitted to the Ministry of Health and is, therefore, being omitted from this report.

The number of boats inspected was 20. Three boats did not conform in all respects with the Act and Regulations. Three defects were found, in respect of which letter notices were sent. The number of boats on the register at 31st December, 1946, was 25.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

Nine Hundred and thirty-eight visits were paid to back-to-back and single houses, 206 to houses let in lodgings, and 13,038 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

One hundred and fifteen houses were suspected of being dirty, and 64 were found to be so on inspection. In one case it was found necessary to serve a legal notice to get the nuisance remedied.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1946, are as follows :—

Clean Water Closets ....	....	....	....	....	.... 16,306
Waste Water Closets ....	....	....	....	....	.... 17,295
Latrines (247) with Closets ....	....	....	....	....	.... 1,025
Privies ....	....	....	....	....	.... 166

In only eight dwellinghouses (apart from farms) having clean water closets, do the closets drain to cesspools.

The above numbers include dwellings which were in the Corporations five year slum clearance Programme, but which, at the end of 1946, had not been vacated and demolished.

During the financial year assistance was given in connection with 20 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 166, of which 150 are pails and 16 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 116 of these.

Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10).

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in Borough	1,804
No. of Shops only	725
Total inspection of Shops	1,300
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 10	156
Shops not found to comply with Section 10	10

Offices.

Owing to the shortage of staff it has not been possible for the Sanitary Inspectors to inspect any of these premises during the year.

Camping Sites.

There are no seasonal camping sites within the Borough.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspection of premises in which food is prepared, 568 visits were made to the bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be very satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND :—

Number on Register	200
Number of Inspections made	568
Verbal Notices	91
Informal (written) Notices	15
Legal Notices	1
Number of Defects	140

(These included 53 where limewashing was required)

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1946	....	74
No. of Inspections	....	199
Defects found	....	40
Informal Notices	....	4
Verbal Notices	....	30

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Three rat catchers work under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is the official responsible for the administration of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

During 1946 the rat catchers paid 4,474 visits to dwellinghouses and 5,003 visits to business premises. The total number of rats destroyed during the year was approximately 519.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their buildings of rats, but the rat catchers carry out the treatment on request, a charge of 2s. 6d. being made for private dwellings, and actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received	....	227
Visits paid by Rat Catchers	....	9,477
Special inspections by Sanitary Inspectors	....	34
Estimated number of rats destroyed	....	519

Treatment of Sewers. In addition to the above, the whole of the sewers were treated during the year, seven temporary rat catchers being employed to assist the permanent staff. About 1,800 manholes were treated, the first treatment yielding an estimated kill of 11,543 rats and the second treatment 2,195 rats, a total of 13,738. The total cost of the operation was £624 which is equivalent to 10·9d. per rat destroyed.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in the town are supplied with water from the town's mains.

A report on the sanitary condition of the schools is given in my Annual Report for 1946 as School Medical Officer. The Sanitary Inspectors made 78 visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

It was not necessary to close any school in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease during 1946.

SECTION 4.**HOUSING**

Types of dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1946 :—

Houses with through ventilation	....	....	....	25,539
Combined houses and shops	....	....	....	1,804
Houses without through ventilation :—				
(a) Back-to-Back	....	....	....	718
(b) Single Houses	....	....	....	150
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	....	....	....	14
(d) Cellar dwellings	....	....	....	4
Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	1
Total				28,230

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, up to the end of 1946 was 15,269. Owing to shortage of staff of sanitary inspectors no houses were inspected under the Housing Act, 1936.

HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION :—

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single-roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	....	886
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed, converted to through houses, or demolished during 1946	....	2
Number of back-to-back and single houses which were included in confirmed Orders under the 5-year programme, but not yet closed, converted or demolished		51

Fitness of Houses.

No action was taken during the war and post-war years to deal with houses wholly unfit for habitation in areas scheduled for clearance or improvement and only an occasional individual unfit house was dealt with. Consequently the condition of such houses, which are still occupied, has become much worse than it was eight years ago, and others have become unfit owing to lack of essential repairs,

Owing to the shortage of labour and materials it is becoming increasingly difficult to get essential repairs to tenant property carried out, and the considerable delay between service of notice and the remedying of defects entail much inconvenience and discomfort to the tenants.

Overcrowding.

As it has not been possible, owing to the continued shortage of sanitary inspectors over a number of years, to make any detailed survey, no reliable information is available of the extent of overcrowding. It is known, however, that there are many houses which, although they may not be statutorily overcrowded, contain more than one family living under circumstances which make satisfactory separation of sleeping accommodation for the sexes impossible. Judging from the considerable number of requests received in the Health Department for assistance in obtaining Council houses, it is evident that harmonious family life is not being experienced in houses which are being shared by two or more families.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Prevention of Infestation of New Houses.

During 1946 no families were removed from condemned or infested houses to new Council Houses.

The following bug-infested property was dealt with during 1946 :--

(a) COUNCIL HOUSES.

(i)	No. found to be infested ....	....	....	8
(ii)	No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N. ....	....	....	8
	(2) by Insecticides ....	....	....	-
	(3) by other methods adopted			
	by tenants ....	....	....	—

(b) OTHER HOUSES.

(i)	No. found to be infested ....	....	....	42
(ii)	No. disinfested (1) by H.C.N. ....	....	....	15
	(2) by Insecticides ....	....	....	27
	(3) by other methods adopted			
	by tenants ....	....	....	—

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	Total Number (including (b))	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
	(1) By Corporation	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
	(2) By private enterprise	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
(b)	With State Assistance under the Housing Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

1. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	465
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1,210
(2)	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	None
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	None
(3)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	None
(4)		Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	465

(II.) REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	178
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(III.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
(a)	By Owners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
(b)	By Local Authority, in default of Owners		....	....	....				None

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	210
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices								
(a) By Owners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	141
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
(2) Number of dwellinghouses Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None

(IV.) HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING :—

A. (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9*
(2) Number of persons dwelling therein	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9*
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54
B. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
C. (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year :—								
(a) Corporation Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
(b) Non-Corporation Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	None
E. Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :—								

* "Of the 9 overcrowded dwellings 1 is a Corporation house and 8 are Non-Corporation houses."

* These figures do not accurately represent the extent of overcrowding as surveys have not been carried out for a number of years,

SECTION 5.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

Whilst there has been some slight improvement in the cleanliness of the milk supply during the past two years, the general standard of cleanliness of raw milk delivered by producer-retailers is still by no means up to pre-war standard and leaves a great deal to be desired. In many cases this is partly due to increased labour costs and the difficulty in obtaining farm labour in an area which is predominantly industrial. It would appear, on the other hand, that the practice of the producer personally retailing milk from door to door is unnecessary, being unskilled work and he could be better employed in giving more attention to the production side of his business.

Rationing requires milk to be supplied to a house by a definite retailer and the consumer is compelled to accept the particular supply, irrespective of its keeping quality. This is undesirable in principle, as the producer is not compelled to maintain a high standard of cleanliness, as he had to do in normal times when the sale of his milk depended on its cleanliness and keeping quality. This general lack of incentive among producers is shown year by year in the figures of those holding licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders. Of the 30 dairy farms in the Borough, only 7 hold licences to produce either "Accredited" or "Tuberculin Tested" milk, despite the fact that producers of designated milk receive Government bonuses on the amount of milk produced. When this is pointed out to producers they reply that as their herds are comparatively small, with only twenty to thirty head of cattle, the amount of bonus would scarcely justify the additional trouble or outlay on plant and buildings. That this is erroneous is shown by a case of a producer who, in 1940, hesitated to pay an additional rent to the landlord of the farm to cover outlay of several hundred pounds on farm buildings; yet since that time the total amount of bonus lost would have more than paid for the total capital outlay several times over.

Following the narrowing in the margin between the wholesale and retail prices of milk during the past few years, there is less incentive to producers to retail the milk which they produce, with the attendant necessity of having to maintain a level production. Having to purchase newly calved cows from time to time when the market may be unfavourable, in order to maintain the level of production, may take any additional profit obtained by retailing.

Consequently more and more producer-retailers are disposing of their milk rounds and concentrating on wholesale production. These retail milk-rounds are in the main being acquired by large dairy firms, who supply pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk. This is to the benefit of the consumer, who in the end gets a 'safe' milk. Again a number of smaller dairy men, who purchase all their supplies wholesale, obtain heat-treated milk.

It is estimated that at the present time nearly 80% of all milk delivered to consumers in Burnley is either pasteurised or tuberculin tested. Nevertheless it is necessary to maintain supervision over producers, as the keeping quality of pasteurised milk is in direct proportion to the cleanliness of the milk received for treatment at the pasteurising plant.

Owing to the shortage of staff it was not possible to submit to bacteriological examination as many samples of milk or make as many visits to farms as are normally carried out.

The number of samples of milk examined for cleanliness was :—

	Undesignated		Accredited	Tuberculin Tested	Pasteurised		Total
	Resazurin Test	Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests	Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests	Methylene Blue Reductase & Coli Tests	Half Hour Methylene Blue Test	B. Coli	
Satisfactory	3	3	41	21	25	21	
Unsatisfactory	7	4	9	6	—	4	
TOTAL	10	7	50	27	25	25	
	17		50	27	25		119

Sampling for Tubercle Bacilli.

Although the number of samples submitted for biological examination was less than half the usual annual number, the incidence of tubercle bacilli in accredited and undesignated milk samples was only 2% as against 4.5% in 1945. This reduction is probably only temporary and is due to some extent to the fact that during routine inspection of dairy herds, the veterinary officer discovered some tuberculous animals in the early stages of the disease before the udder became involved.

As in previous years none of the samples of tuberculin tested or pasteurised milk, which were examined, showed the presence of tubercle bacilli, thereby confirming the fact that these are the only safe milks.

Tuberculin Tested milk is supplied to the three local authority hospitals in the Borough.

Details of samples of milk examined for the presence of Tubercle :—

Biological Result	Un-designated	Accredited	Tuberculin Tested	Pasteurised	TOTAL
Positive	1	—	—	—	1
Negative	23	29	9	6	67
Total Samples	24	29	9	6	68

In addition, 41 bulk samples, which were taken as a routine check following examination of the dairy stock by the veterinary officer, were examined biologically and all were found to be negative.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936—1946.

LICENCES GRANTED AT DECEMBER, 1946.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

Producers Licences	....	....	....	....	....	2
Supplementary Licences to retail	....	....	....	....	....	2
Dealers Licences	....	....	....	....	....	3

Accredited Milk.

Producers Licences	....	....	....	....	....	6
Supplementary Licence to retail	....	....	....	....	....	1

Pasteurised Milk.

Pasteurisers Licence	....	....	....	....	....	1
Supplementary Licences to retail	....	....	....	....	....	2

It will be noted that although six producers hold licences to produce accredited milk, only one retails the milk as accredited. Producers of accredited milk receive a bonus of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per gallon of milk produced. The public are generally not aware that accredited milk is of a higher grade than undesignated milk and lack of demand by the public accounts for these producers not retailing their milk as "accredited"

The nomenclature at present applied to designated milks is confusing to the consumer and there is much in favour of milks being graded I, II, III, IV. Consumers supplied with grade IV milk would quickly demand a higher grade and producers would be compelled by public opinion to qualify for one or other of the higher grades.

During the year, a producer, who previously held an accredited licence, qualified as a producer of tuberculin tested milk, with an attested herd. A dairyman has taken over larger premises and has now on order the requisite plant for pasteurising.

DAIRIES AND FARMS.

Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926 and 1938.

	On 1st Jan. 1946.	On 31st Dec. 1946.
(1) PERSONS REGISTERED TO RETAIL MILK.		
(a) With premises inside the Borough—		
Dairymen	5	5
Producer-retailers	29	27
(b) With premises outside the Borough	501	501
Dairymen	—	1
Producer-retailers	97	94
Total	632	628

There has been a gradual reduction in recent years in the number of producers who retail their own milk.

(2) FARMS ON WHICH MILK IS PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH	On 31st Dec. 1946.
Number of farm premises	34
Number of such farms producing milk	30
Number of above holding " Accredited " licences	6
Number of above holding " Tuberculin Tested " licences	2

(3) COWSHEDS AND DAIRY PREMISES.

Number of inspections carried out	81
Number of nuisances found	54

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894–1927.

During 1946 the Borough was for some weeks within an Infected Foot and Mouth Area, in which movement of all livestock was restricted. One suspected outbreak of Swine Fever occurred, the premises being isolated for several weeks.

No. of inspections carried out	83
No. of infringements found	42
No. of verbal notices	36
No. of notices served	14

Agriculture Act, 1937.

The Veterinary Officer, acting as Veterinary Inspector to the Ministry of Agriculture, carries out quarterly clinical examinations of all dairy stock in the Borough and also of some herds in the adjoining rural area.

Details of such work are as follows :—

(1) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS :—

Number of farms visited	....	....	....	....	57
Number of cattle examined	....	....	....	....	1378
Number of cattle found diseased	....	....	....	....	100

(2) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS.

No. of farms visited	....	....	....	....	17
Number of cattle examined	....	....	....	....	487
Number of cattle found diseased	....	....	....	....	36

During the course of the above examinations, samples of milk and/or sputum are taken from any animal suspected to be diseased for examination at the Pathological Laboratory.

Details of such samples are as follows :—

(a) Single samples of milk examined—	Positive	Negative	Total
Microscopically	2	17	19
Biologically	1	18	19
(b) Samples of bovine sputa microscopically	23	26	49

Tuberculosis Orders, 1938–1946.

Cows found to be suffering from tuberculosis disease are slaughtered under the provisions of the above Orders. Affected animals are discovered either in the course of routine clinical examination of dairy herds or on the report of a farmer, who may suspect that an animal is affected.

The Veterinary Officer, acting on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, dealt with the following animals during 1946.

	Type of Herd	Tuberculosis Of Lungs	Tuberculous Milk or Udder	Tuberculous Discharge	Total Accredited	Total Ordinary
County Borough Area.	Accredited	11	2	—	13	—
	Ordinary	10	2	—	—	12
County Area. Milk sold in Borough Area	Accredited	1	—	—	1	—
	Ordinary	2	1	—	—	3
*Special Investigation	Accredited	—	2	—	2	—
	Ordinary	1	2	1	—	4
TOTAL		25	9	1	16	19

* These investigations were made following the finding of tubercle bacilli in samples of milk.

It will be noted that of the 35 cows slaughtered on account of the tuberculosis, 16 were from accredited herds. Accredited milk, although produced under more cleanly conditions, is as much a potential source of tuberculous infection as undesignated milk.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The Burnley Abattoir continues to be a Slaughtering Centre under the Ministry of Food Meat Control Scheme.

Last year I issued a special report for consideration by the Public Health and Markets Committees on the unsatisfactory and antiquated layout of the premises. The out-of-date layout does not meet reasonable requirements of hygiene under present working conditions nor does it fully conform to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act of 1938.

The Markets Committee have installed electric lighting in the cattle slaughter-rooms, which has not only considerably improved conditions under which the general work is carried on, but has enabled inspection of carcasses and offals to be carried out continuously at the time of slaughter. Previously during the winter months, much of the inspection, which should have been completed in the late afternoon, had to be deferred until the following morning, thereby causing delay and congestion in distribution of the dressed carcasses.

The Markets Committee are taking steps to extend the electric lighting throughout the premises in place of the very unsatisfactory gas lighting. In addition, provision of hot water, an essential requirement of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is being provided at a dozen positions, together with suitable galvanised sinks. This will be of considerable advantage in ensuring greater cleanliness in the preparation of the meat derived from the animals slaughtered there.

There remains, however, the general unsatisfactory layout of the premises, in particular, the cattle slaughter-rooms, which in no way conform to the standard laid down in the Model Bye-laws of the Ministry of Health. Under the present system, four separate slaughter halls are utilised for cattle. Each is also utilised as a cooling room, so that, from the first animal slaughtered, every finished carcass is exposed to risk of contamination from the slaughtering of subsequent animals. In each slaughter room cattle are brought in and excreta, inedible offal, edible tripe and intestines for sausage skins pass out through one door, whilst edible offal, hides, edible and inedible fats and meat pass out at the other, all having to pass by the dressed carcasses.

Having regard to the fact that some form of centralised slaughtering will remain a permanent feature of all abattoirs, consideration should be given to re-railing the four cattle slaughter-rooms, so that two of these might be utilised for slaughtering only, the dressed carcasses being then passed into the other two, which would be used as cooling rooms only. Such an arrangement would enable slaughtering to be concentrated and save man-power, whilst moving the dressed carcasses from risk of contamination. In addition, it would enable distribution to take place on the following day, which involved "quartering of the carcasses," without in any way interfering with the slaughtering process, as is the case at the present time. Such re-railing to meet modern requirements has already been undertaken in a number of other Abattoirs throughout the country.

During the year under review, the Markets Committee have received requests for facilities to slaughter horses for human consumption at the Abattoirs. In the Burnley Corporation Borough Improvement Act of 1871, wherein powers are granted to establish public slaughterhouses and to prohibit the use of private slaughterhouses, the definition of "cattle" includes horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs. There is, therefore, an obligation on the Corporation to provide facilities for the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

In principal there is no objection whatever to the use of horse flesh from animals properly slaughtered for human consumption. The incidence of disease in horses is, in fact, considerably less than in cattle. In particular, bovine tuberculosis, which in cows is high, is not more than 5% in horses. Horse meat has a high nutritive value. There is some slight objection on ascetic grounds and also from the fact that horse-flesh, having a greater glycogen content than beef, and therefore a greater calorific value, tastes slightly sweet.

To overcome any prejudice which might emanate from either the public or the normal meat trade, the Markets Committee have purchased premises adjoining the Abattoirs for conversion into slaughter-rooms for this purpose, which will be away from those utilised for the slaughter of cattle.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

Year.			Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
1940	....	....	7,517	2,239	63,010	3,301	76,067
1941	....	....	4,296	1,769	27,399	1,230	34,694
1942	....	....	4,773	929	34,658	108	40,468
1943	....	....	4,051	1,474	32,102	172	37,799
1944	....	....	4,064	2,393	25,148	89	31,694
1945	....	....	5,936	2,223	27,032	192	35,383
1946	....	....	6,505	2,050	36,568	81	45,204

It will be noted that there is a 28% increase in the total numbers of animals slaughtered during the year compared to those slaughtered during 1945. Of this increase about 10% was in cattle.

Following the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, farmers reduced their stocks to conserve imported feeding stuffs. This resulted, in 1940, in abnormally high slaughter of cattle, and in the following years a shortage of adult cattle followed. This shortage was intensified from 1943 onwards, due to the increased demand for milk, consequent on the milk in schools scheme and the supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers, etc. Dairy cattle were kept milking for a longer period than normal and the average age of cows increased. This was responsible for a greater incidence of disease, particularly tuberculosis, in dairy stock. The general shortage of feeding stuffs and the consequent low diet of cattle reduced the vitality of the animals and lowered their resistance to disease. While herds are being gradually built up to pre-war numbers the incidence of disease will remain high for some years.

The following tables give the incidence of disease found in cattle slaughtered at the Abattoirs during 1946 :—

PERCENTAGE OF CATTLE AND COWS FOUND DISEASED.

			Conditions other than Tuberculosis		Tuberculosis only.	
			Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows
1941	....	....	12.3%	24.8%	14.2%	42.4%
1942	....	....	19.5%	33.9%	15.1%	54.6%
1943	....	....	23.6%	35.2%	20.1%	51.3%
1944	....	....	29.5%	46.0%	26.4%	60.1%
1945	....	....	44.72%	62.91%	10.15%	48.15%
1946	....	....	57.93%	65.63%	11.97%	50.54%

The high incidence of disease which has been found during the past six years has added considerably to the work falling upon the meat inspectors. Few carcasses are completely rejected and a thorough examination has to be made in each instance to ensure that portions of carcasses released for human consumption are entirely unaffected.

Reference to the table below, giving amounts of meat rejected as diseased during the years 1941 to 1946, will show that this has increased year by year, until the 1946 amount, which reached a record total of almost 114 tons and almost reaches the combined total for the years 1941 and 1942.

QUANTITY OF MEAT REJECTED ON ACCOUNT OF DISEASE DURING THE YEARS
1941 TO 1946

Year.			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
1941	....	....	51	9	2	6
1942	....	....	67	4	3	24
1943	....	....	69	13	3	21½
1944	....	....	77	16	2	10½
1945	....	....	98	3	3	23
1946	....	....	113	18	0	19

Particulars of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs during 1946 and the incidence of disease found therein are as follows :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs	Total.
Number Killed	3,290	3,215	2,050	36,568	81	45,204
Number Inspected	3,290	3,215	2,050	36,568	81	45,204
Whole Carcases con- demned	All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
	1	24	36	65	1	127
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,905	2,086	6	4,238	4	8,239
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	57.93%	65.63%	2.05%	11.76%	6.17%	18.5%
Whole carcasses con- demned	TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
	21	172	10	—	10	171
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	373	1,453	—	—	10	1,836
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuber- culosis	11.97%	50.54%	0.48%	—	20.69%	4.44%

The amount of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption in the course of the examination of the above animals during the year 1946 was :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
On account of Tuberculosis	81	14	1	3½
On account of other conditions	32	3	3	15½
Total	113	18	0	19

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

Number of infringements found 54

The majority of these infringements took place at the Public Abattoir in connection with either the slaughtering, storage or distribution of meat.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Sections 8 to 19.

Visits made to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold were as follows :—

Abattoir	....	....	988	Butchers' Shops	....	....	88
Fish Shops	....	....	45	Greengrocers	....	....	128
Grocers, etc	....	....	68	Wholesale premises	....	....	64
Market Stalls....	....	....	286	Dairies	....	....	27
Cold Stores	....	....	100	Other premises	....	....	130

Number of infringements found during the above visits was 111.

As many foodstuffs are originally purchased in bulk by the Ministry of Food, or their sale is restricted on ration or "points", both wholesalers and retailers carry minimum stocks. Consequently they at once refer any food suspected to be unsound to the food inspectors for examination. If these substances are found to be unfit for human consumption, certificates are issued which enable the wholesalers or retailers to obtain replacements or their value in "points." At the present time, therefore, it is rarely necessary to seize foodstuffs in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The amount of unsound food dealt with from various premises during the year was as follows :—

Meat, Fresh and Cooked	554 lbs.	Dried Fruit	....	....	841 lbs.
Tinned Meats	 6,366 lbs.	Coffee	....	....	16 lbs.
Tinned Fish	 408 lbs.	Cereals, sundry	....	....	336 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	 912 lbs.	Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	....	1,376½ lbs.	
Tinned Milk	 980 lbs.	Butter, Margarine	....	128¾ lbs.	
Tinned Soup, Veg.	 1,356 lbs.	Cheese	....	....	31 lbs.
Bacon	 162½ lbs.	Jam, Syrup	....	....	31½ lbs.
Fish	 3,102 lbs.	Fresh Fruit, Veg.	....	3,340 lbs.	
Meat Pies	 300	Chocolate	....	....	616½ bars
Fish Cakes	 889	Sugar	....	....	124 lbs.
Potato Cakes, Crumpets	2,287	Puddings (prepared)			41

Total Weight :—9 tons, 4 cwts., 3 qrs., 18 lbs.

This is an increase of 35% on the year 1945.

Many of the above foodstuffs, although unfit for human consumption, were utilised for animal feeding purposes.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1946.

Analysis of Samples of Food.

Nature of Sample	Informal		Formal		Total	
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
k	2	—	139	16	141	16
usage	7	3	3	—	10	3
erry	—	—	5	—	5	—
isky	—	—	4	4	4	4
m	—	—	1	—	1	—
l	—	—	9	1	9	1
ound Almond Substitute ..	1	1	—	1	1	2
lycerine	3	—	—	—	3	—
ssian Salad	1	—	—	—	1	—
ew	1	—	—	—	1	—
stor Oil	3	—	—	—	3	—
lycerine, Lemon and Honey	2	—	—	—	2	—
mming Tablets	1	—	—	—	1	—
rkers Liquid of Life	—	2	—	—	—	2
mphorated Oil	1	—	—	—	1	—
lamine Lotion	1	—	—	—	1	—
ic and Castor Oil Cream ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Carbonate of Soda	1	—	—	—	1	—
llers Earth	1	—	—	—	1	—
lycerine, Lemon, Wild	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherry and Honey, etc ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
lly Dessert	1	—	—	—	1	—
eam of Magnesia	—	1	—	—	—	1
isting Powder	—	1	—	—	—	1
nt	1	—	—	—	1	—
eam of Tartar	1	—	—	—	1	—
ixed Spice	1	—	—	—	1	—
ge and Onion Stuffing	2	—	—	—	2	—
e Cream	5	—	—	—	5	—
aking Powder	1	—	—	—	1	—
round Ginger	1	—	—	—	1	—
ubstitute Cream of Tartar ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
alt Vinegar	1	—	—	—	1	—
olvita Health Chocolate ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
lmon Paste	1	—	—	—	1	—
eeff Paste	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	44	9	161	22	205	31

Particulars of Informal Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Barkers Liquid of Life	60% deficient in Sodium Bi-carbonate	} Warning Letter sent
Beef Sausage	2.5% deficient in Meat	
Beef Sausage	22.5% deficient in Meat	Formal sample taken.
Beef Sausage	17.5% deficient in Meat	Formal sample taken.
Cream of Magnesia	Deficient in Sulphate Excess Arsenic over B.P. limit	Warning letter sent
Dusting Powder	24% deficient in Zinc Oxide	Warning letter sent
Ground Almond Substitute	90% deficient in fixed Oil	Formal sample taken
Substitute Cream of Tartar	Mixture of Sodium Hydrogen Pyrophosphate and Cereal Flour. Wrongly designated	} Formal sample taken.
Barkers Liquid of Life	23% deficient in Sodium Bi-carbonate	

Particulars of Formal Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Whisky	8.7% excess water	Vendor prosecuted.
Whisky	4.5% excess water	Vendor prosecuted.
Whisky	9.1% excess water.	Vendor prosecuted.
Whisky	10.2% excess water.	Vendor prosecuted.
Gin	15.9% excess water.	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	18.47% added water.	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	17.65% added water	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	11.6% added water.	} Further sample taken from producer.
Milk	9.06% added water.	
Milk	6.6% added water	Cooler found to be leaking. Letter of caution sent.

Formal Samples—continued.

SAMPLE.	RESULT.	ACTION TAKEN.
Milk	2.7% deficient in fat.	} Further sample taken. Letter of caution sent.
Milk	4.9% added water.	} Further samples taken from producer.
Milk	2% added water.	} Samples taken from producer.
Milk	8.2% added water.	} Samples taken from producer.
Milk	2% added water.	} Cooler found to be leaking. Letter of caution sent.
Milk	4% added water	} Cooler found to be leaking. Letter of caution sent.
Milk	2.35% added water.	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	5% added water.	} Further sample taken from producer.
Milk	4% added water.	Letter of caution sent
Milk	5% added water.	Letter of caution sent.
Milk	1% added water.	} Further sample taken from producer.
Ground Almond Substitute	90% deficient in fixed Oil	Vendor prosecuted.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

The various food substances submitted to the Public Analyst under the Food and Drugs Act were, when considered necessary or desirable, examined for preservative and prohibited colouring matters.

SECTION 6.**PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

The incidence and deaths from the chief notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1946 are as follows :—

	No. of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of pop'lat'n	No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 Cases
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	71	0.86	7	98.6
Scarlet Fever	173	2.09	—	—
Erysipelas	26	0.31	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	0.02	—	—
Measles	583	7.05	—	—
Whooping Cough	87	1.05	1	11.5

Smallpox and Vaccination.

No notifications were received during 1946, and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Of 1,293 infants whose births were registered during 1945, only 367 were successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1947, being equivalent to 28%. The total number of children under 14 years of age who were vaccinated for the first time during the year 1946 was 462.

Scarlet Fever.

One hundred and seventy three cases occurred throughout the year. One hundred and eighteen cases were isolated in the Burnley Joint Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital; the remainder were isolated satisfactorily and nursed in their own homes. The average duration of stay in hospital was only 28 days.

Diphtheria.

Seventy one cases of Diphtheria were notified, of which 59 were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The disease was most prevalent during the three months January to March, and represented the latter part of a small epidemic which commenced in September of the previous year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The number of children who are being immunised against diphtheria is gradually growing, but the total is still not sufficiently high to ensure adequate protection of the child population as a whole against the disease. Although 76.5% of the children aged five to fifteen years are now immunised, only 49.3% of children aged under five years are so protected. The steady upward trend is encouraging, but still too slow, and the 450 immunised children who were born in 1945 represent only 37% of the total born in that year. To this number must be added some who have been immunised by private doctors and regarding whom information is not complete. It is probable that at the present time not much more than 50% of infants are being immunised within two years of birth. As diphtheria is most dangerous in very young children, it is important that all children should be protected by immunisation towards the end of their first year. Efforts are being made by personal visits of health visitors and other means to encourage parents to have their children immunised earlier. The weekly clinic continues to be held in the School Clinic premises.

Immunisation Completed.		Children of	Children of		
		Pre-school age	School age	Adults	Total
At Clinics	....	.... 798	385	12	1195
Other Source	....	.... 97	3	—	100
Total		 895	388	12	1295

The total attendances made at the clinic for these injections were 2265.

Other Infectious Diseases.

MEASLES : Five hundred and eighty three cases of measles were notified as compared with 1,586 in the previous year. In addition, 156 cases of German Measles occurred.

Whooping Cough decreased during the year, 87 cases being notified, 68 of which were in children under 5 years of age.

PNEUMONIA : Fifty seven cases of primary pneumonia were notified, this number being 43 less than in 1945. Influenza was not prevalent and only 8 cases of pneumonia due to influenza occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER : Only two cases of Typhoid Fever were notified,

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER : There were four cases with three deaths, as against five cases in the previous year.

DYSENTERY : Forty nine cases occurred, scattered throughout the year, without any traceable common source of infection.

SCABIES : Prior to 1938 few cases of scabies were found, but in that year the first signs of increased prevalence was noted. During the next five years increasing numbers of cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department through clinics and by Medical Practitioners and the numbers increased more or less steadily until 1943, after which there was a gradual decline.

The number of cases treated annually since 1932 at the Cleansing Station are :—

1932 ——— 26	1936 ——— 77	1940 ——— 115	1944 ——— 420
1933 ——— 33	1937 ——— 106	1941 ——— 432	1945 ——— 408
1934 ——— 45	1938 ——— 350	1942 ——— 735	1946 ——— 302
1935 ——— 33	1939 ——— 59	1943 ——— 1141	

Infectious Diseases Hospital. (BURNLEY JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD).

See separate report, made to the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, on the work of the Board's Institution.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Persons immunised each year from 1933 to 1946.

YEAR OF IMMUNISATION.

Year Born	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Totals	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st Dec., 1946.
1946														1	1	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st Dec., 1946. = 2,423
1945														450	450	
1944													442	245	687	
1943												411	189	108	708	
1942										1	260	127	98	91	577	
1941										317	202	44	60	54	677	
1940									86	338	107	25	27	47	630	
1939							1	9	224	307	108	16	61	45	771	Total immunised aged 5-14 years on 31st Dec., 1946 = 7,652
1938							9	86	157	243	112	22	28	42	699	
1937					1	36	43	79	112	276	148	5	21	32	753	
1936					53	67	46	53	89	298	196	3	25	49	879	
1935				26	55	29	44	77	53	290	169	4	24	31	802	
1934		4	22	42	63	39	40	49	71	254	166	6	16	40	812	
1933		22	27	39	44	43	11	26	83	299	181	6	8	28	817	
1932	8	19	15	55	44	37	12	40	57	308	190	3	4	20	812	
Prior to 1932	133	240	221	269	251	159	68	81	116	1095	785	3	5	12	3438	Total immunised aged 15 yrs. and over on 31st Dec., 1946 = 3,438
Totals	141	285	285	431	511	410	274	500	1048	4026	2624	675	1008	1295	13513	Total immunised = 13,513

Cancer.

I have referred elsewhere in this report to the Manchester Regional Cancer Board, which was constituted some months ago.

The deaths from Cancer during the last twenty years show little variation:

Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of total Deaths	Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of total Deaths
1927	154	10.1	1937	145	10.4
1928	160	11.9	1938	151	12.1
1929	156	10.3	1939	142	10.6
1930	148	11.6	1940	164	11.4
1931	177	12.5	1941	156	11.7
1932	130	10.3	1942	160	13.0
1933	162	11.4	1943	176	13.5
1934	171	13.4	1944	132	10.9
1935	156	11.4	1945	160	12.9
1936	152	11.7	1946	169	13.9

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease of or injury to the eyes.

THE BLIND PERSONS ACTS are administered by the Special Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, on which are co-opted representatives of the Burnley Blind Society and the League of the Blind. The Register of the Blind contains the following :—

Number of new cases during 1946	....	....	....	....	29
Transfers from other Authorities	....	....	....	....	6
Deaths during 1946	....	....	....	....	12
Removals from register during 1946	....	....	....	....	11
Number on register on 31st December, 1946	....	....	....	....	246
Number in receipt of grants from the Local Authority on 31st December, 1946	....	....	....	....	137

Cases from the County Borough of Burnley treated in the Hospital for Infectious Diseases. (Classified according to Final Diagnosis).

DISEASE	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1945	Admis- sions	Dis- charges	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1946	Average stay in Hospital (days)	
						Recovered	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	11	117	115	—	13	28.54	3.57
Diphtheria	55	59	102	7	5	53.45	
Diphtheria Carrier	6	6	12	—	—		
Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—		
Diphtheria Carrier and Tonsillitis	—	2	2	—	—		
Tonsillitis	2	15	17	—	—		
Tonsillitis and Rheumatism	—	1	—	—	1		
Vincent's Angina	—	1	1	—	—		
Septic Laryngitis	—	1	—	1	—		
Laryngitis and Tracheitis	—	1	1	—	—		
Measles	—	14	12	—	2	13.9	4.8
Rubella	—	3	3	—	—		
Whooping Cough	—	5	5	—	—		
Bronchitis	—	3	3	—	—		
Chicken Pox	—	14	14	—	—		
Paratyphoid	—	1	1	—	—		
Dysentery	1	33	29	5	—		
Enteritis	—	9	8	—	1		
Pneumonia	1	6	6	—	1		
Meningitis—Cerebro-Spinal	—	1	1	—	—		
„ Tuberculous	—	1	—	1	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	18	18	—	—		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	3	3	—	—		
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	3	3	—	—		
Erysipelas	—	7	7	—	—		
Anterior Polio-Myelitis	—	1	1	—	—		
Tuberculosis	—	4	4	—	—		
Otitis Media	—	1	1	—	—		
Malaria	—	1	1	—	—		
Lung Abscess	—	1	1	—	—		
Abscess of Right Eye	—	1	1	—	—		
Coronary Thrombosis	—	1	—	1	—		
Septic Spots	—	1	1	—	—		
Fractured Skull	—	1	—	1	—		
Cardiac Failure	—	1	1	—	—		
Other Non-Infectious Diseases	—	30	30	—	—		
	76	368	405	16	23	26.75	4.29

DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	1867
Total number of premises disinfected	370
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	7741
Library books disinfected	379
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (30 persons), scabies cases (302 persons) and persons removed to the Council houses, etc.	865

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by the Municipal Bacteriologist on the work of the Laboratory during 1946.

I. General Statistics.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	positive	117	
	negative	601	718
„ „ tubercle bacilli cultures			30
„ „ Concentration			3
„ „ Biological examination for T.B.			21
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	positive	125	
	negative	2202	2327
Virulence tests (diphtheria)			16
Swabs other than diphtheria			555
Pus and Exudates	Microscopic	548	
	Culture	316	864
Urine	Microscopic	497	
	Culture	451	
	For tubercle bacilli	12	960
Blood	Bacteriological	40	
	Cytological	45	
	Serological	30	116
	Grouping	1	
Cerebro-spinal fluid	Bacteriological	127	
	Cytological	125	252
Faeces	Microscopic	4	
	Culture	471	475
Cultures for tubercle bacilli (excluding sputa)			72
Tissues for histological examination			344
Vaccines			12
Waters for bacteriological examination			73
Milks for reductase test		132	
„ „ resazurin test		10	
„ „ count (bacteriological)		1	
„ „ B. Coli		142	
„ „ microscopic for tubercle bacilli		22	
„ „ biological for tubercle bacilli		109	416
Penicillin Sensitivity Tests			116
*Miscellaneous examinations			269
			7,639
V.D. Specimens			8,980
			16,619

*MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS INCLUDE :—

Throat Smears for Vincent's Angina, Seminal fluids, Cow Sputa and Udder for T.B., B. Welchii inoculations, bile fluid, gastric contents, blood films for malaria, urines for albumen, ringworm, hookworm, anthrax, skin-scales and hair, bone marrow counts, Paul Bunnell tests, faeces for occult blood, bloods for sedimentation rate, sterility tests and bacteriological examination of ice-creams.

II. Source of the Specimens.

(a) GENERAL.

	Burnley P. H. Dpt. & Clinics	Burnley Municipal Hospitals	Infectious Diseases Hospital	Victoria Hospital	Private Prac- titioners	Padiham U.D.C.	Brierfield U.D.C.	Burnley R.D.C.	Colne Borough	Others	Total
Sputa :											
Positive	67	26	—	5	17	—	1	1	—	—	117
Negative	212	137	3	50	176	5	3	—	13	2	601
T.B. Cultures	5	4	1	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	30
Concentration	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Biological	13	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	21
Swabs for K.L.B.											
Positive	5	—	60	—	55	—	—	3	2	—	125
Negative	329	23	1074	99	570	17	7	36	44	3	2202
Virulence Tests	—	—	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	16
Other Swabs	8	367	37	115	22	1	1	2	2	—	555
Tissues	4	144	—	171	20	—	—	—	—	5	344
Pus and Exudates :											
Microscopical	7	87	19	394	21	1	—	1	1	17	548
Culture	5	76	19	180	18	1	—	1	1	15	316
Urine :											
Microscopical	1	319	1	140	21	2	2	1	1	9	497
Culture	1	290	—	135	21	1	2	1	—	—	451
T.B.	1	3	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	12
Blood :											
Bacteriological	1	8	—	25	3	—	—	—	—	3	40
Cytological	3	16	2	8	10	—	—	—	—	6	45
Agglutination	—	5	5	5	8	—	—	2	2	3	30
Grouping	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
C.S. Fluid											
Bacteriological	—	32	18	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	127
Cytological	—	30	11	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
Faeces :											
Microscopical	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Culture	33	183	95	62	70	2	2	13	4	7	471
T.B. Cultures											
(No Sputa)	1	19	7	40	4	—	—	—	—	1	72
Vaccines	—	1	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	12
Various	99	35	18	41	21	—	—	—	1	54	269
Waters	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	1	73
Milks :											
Microscopical	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
T.B. Biological	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	10	109
B. Coli	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	4	142
M.B. Reductase	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	4	132
Resazurin	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Count	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Penicillin Sensitivity Tests	2	24	1	72	12	—	—	—	1	4	116
Totals	1190	1830	1385	1734	1091	30	18	140	72	149	7639

(b) V.D. SPECIMENS.

	Nature of Test	Where for	No. examined for				
			Burnley	L.C.C.	W.R. C.C.	Others	Total
Microscopical	For Spirochaetes	Treatment Centre	65	45	9	—	119
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—
	For Gonococci	Treatment Centre	824	565	111	—	1500
		Hospitals, etc.	53	7	1	—	61
		Pte. Practitioners	15	13	—	—	28
	For Trichomonas Vaginalis	Treatment Centre	24	26	4	—	54
		Hospitals, etc.	1	—	—	—	1
		Pte. Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—
Serum Tests	Cultures for Gonococci	Treatment Centre	682	451	100	—	1233
		Hospitals, etc.	73	17	2	—	92
		Pte. Practitioners	7	9	—	—	16
	Wasserman Reaction	Treatment Centre	574	547	52	—	1173
		Hospitals, etc.	335	118	32	—	485
		Pte. Practitioners	73	124	2	—	199
	Kahn Test	Treatment Centre	574	547	52	—	1173
		Hospitals, etc.	335	118	32	—	485
		Pte. Practitioners	73	124	2	—	199
	Berger- Floculation	Treatment Centre	574	547	52	—	1173
		Hospitals, etc.	335	118	32	—	485
		Pte. Practitioners	73	124	2	—	199

(b) V.D. SPECIMENS—continued.

	Nature of Test	Where for	No. examined for				
			Burnley	L.C.C.	W.R. C.C.	Other	Total
	Gonococcus Complement Fixation Test	Treatment Centre	—	—	—	—	—
		Hospitals, etc.	5	—	—	—	5
		Pte. Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	Wasserman Reaction	Treatment Centre	26	17	1	—	44
		Hospitals, etc.	35	16	2	—	53
		Pte. Praetitioners ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Cell Count	Treatment Centre	26	17	1	—	44
		Hospitals, etc.	3	—	—	—	3
		Pte. Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—
	Globulin (Pandy)	Treatment Centre ..	26	17	1	—	44
		Hospitals, etc.	2	—	—	—	2
		Pte. Praetitioners ..	—	—	—	—	—
	Colloidal (Lange)	Treatment Centre	25	16	1	—	42
		Hospitals, etc.	2	—	—	—	2
		Pte. Praetitioners	—	—	—	—	—
	Estimation of Protein	Treatment Centre ..	26	17	1	—	44
		Hospitals, etc.	2	—	—	—	2
		Pte. Praetitioners	—	—	—	—	—
Urine	Microscopical	Treatment Centre	12	8	—	—	20
		Hospitals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
		Pte. Praetitioners	—	—	—	—	—
		TOTALS	4880	3608	492	—	8980

III. Comparison of the last six years.

Year	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
General Specimens	6,773	6,523	6,798	7,369	8,678	7,639
V.D. Specimens	3,602	3,568	5,352	5,600	8,062	8,980
Totals	10,375	10,091	12,150	12,969	16,740	16,619

IV. Samples of Milk Examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year, 96 animal inoculations were carried out from bulk samples of milk (including samples from outside authorities), of which 2 (or 2%) were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

In addition, 13 samples from individual cows, submitted by the Veterinary Officer, were also examined biologically, all of which were found to be negative.

22 samples were examined microscopically, of which 2 (or 9%) were found to contain acid-fast bacilli.

V. Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Milk.

The following methods were used :—

For Accredited Milk	Methylene-blue and Coliform Test.			
Tuberculin Tested Milk	do.	do.	do.	do.
Pasteurised Milk	do.	do.	do.	do.
Ordinary Milk (ungraded)	do.	do.	do.	do.
and also Resazurin and Coliform Test.				

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS :—**Accredited, Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised Milk.**

Methylene-blue and Coliform Tests	ACCREDITED	T. TESTED	PASTEURISED
Satisfactory	43	21	21
Unsatisfactory	15	4	5
Totals	58	25	26

Ungraded milk samples examined by Resazurin and Coliform Test.

Resazurin Test		Coliform Test			
Category " A " (disc reading of 4 and over)	7	Satisfactory	....	....	3
Category " B " (disc reading of 1-3½)	3	Unsatisfactory	....	....	7

Ungraded milk samples examined by Methylene-blue Test and Coliform Test.

For other authorities	Satisfactory	....	....	....	14
	Unsatisfactory	....	....	....	9

VI. Bacteriological Remarks.

During the year *B.dysenteriae* Sonne was isolated from 48 cases and *S.typhi* murium from 2 cases.

Biochemical Examinations. (By Mr. H. Laurie, B.Sc., Part-time Biochemist).

Hospital or Clinic.	Test Meals.	Blood Ureas.	Sugar Tol. Curves	Cerebro- Spinal Fluids.	Blood Counts	Urea Clearance.	Various.	Total.
Maternity Hospital	—	20	3	—	28	2	41	94
Municipal General Hospital...	34	96	25	11	148	4	208	526
Infectious Diseases Hospital	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	5
Municipal Clinics	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	7
TOTALS	34	116	28	12	177	6	259	632

SECTION 7.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1946 was 115. The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1—5	1	2	3	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	2	2
5—10	2	1	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2
15—20	4	2	6	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
20—25	6	7	13	1	2	3	2	—	2	1	—	1
25—35	15	9	24	3	1	4	5	4	9	1	—	1
35—45	9	7	16	—	—	—	2	5	7	3	1	4
45—55	12	2	14	2	—	2	4	2	6	—	—	—
55—65	8	—	8	1	—	1	5	—	5	1	1	2
65 and upwards	3	—	3	—	—	—	5	1	6	—	—	—
Total	61	32	93	11	11	22	23	13	36	7	6	13

In addition to the primary notifications, ten cases were discovered after death through the Registrar's Death returns, and thirteen were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 138, of which 108 were pulmonary and 30 non-pulmonary.

At the end of 1946 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 382 cases as follows :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cases.
186	93	279	50	53	103	382

DEATHS.—Of the persons who died of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1946, 47% were notified only within a year previous to the date of death.

The following table gives particulars of the site and age distribution of those who died.

	—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	Over 75	Total
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	3	16	11	5	1	36
Nervous System	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	5
Intestines and Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Vertebral Column	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disseminated	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	5
Total	1	—	2	2	4	22	12	5	1	49

Fourteen deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system were new cases notified during the year. The average age at death of pulmonary cases was 44 years. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.59 compared with 0.79 in 1945. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population was 0.43 and that from other forms of tuberculosis was 0.16.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during 1946.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action during 1946 for the compulsory removal to hospital of any person suffering from tuberculosis.

THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

No alteration has been made in the premises, days and hours on which the Dispensary is open, or in the sanatoria and hospital bed accommodation utilised. During 1946 an average of 44 beds was occupied.

NEW CASES.—The number of new cases and contacts seen at the Dispensary during the year was 451. 102 were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures last year are 281 new cases (including 53 contacts). 300 of the new cases were found not to be tuberculous.

Of the 451 new cases, 99 or 21.9% were children under 15 years of age. The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.		Female.		Total.		Total.
							1945
Adults			195	....	157	....	352
Children (under 15)			49	....	50	....	99
			<u>244</u>		<u>207</u>		<u>451</u>
							<u>281</u>

Work done at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Scheme:—

Number of times open	Day		148	} 197
	Evening		49	

Number of patients who attended 535

Number of attendances by patients 2,180

Details of Work:—

Number of Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer	....	....	2,062
Number of X-Ray Examinations	....	....	745

Visits paid by Nurse to Homes:—

For Dispensary purposes	....	....	2,686
Re Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations	....	....	115

The following is a return showing the work of the Dispensary for the year 1946 on similar lines to the returns now made quarterly to the Ministry of Health.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1946

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—(1) No. of Definite cases on Dispensary Register on 1st Jan., 1946	132	69	8	10	25	37	29	27	157	106	37	37	337
Diagnosis not complete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
(2) Transfers from other areas	8	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	8	3	2	—	13
(3) Lost Sight of cases returned	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	7
B.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—													
(1) Class T.B. minus	27	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	27	9	2	1	39
(2) Class T.B. plus	44	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	44	17	—	1	62
(3) Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	12	7	3	6	12	7	3	6	28
(4) Diagnosis not complete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	1	9
(5) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	82	18	16	211
C.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(1) Class T.B. Minus	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	6
(2) Class T.B. plus	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(3) Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
(4) Diagnosis not complete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
(5) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	35	19	21	89
D.—NUMBER OF CASES in A. B. and C., written off the Register during year:—													
(1) Recovered	13	3	—	2	4	7	6	14	17	10	6	16	49
(2) Dead (all causes)	25	9	—	1	2	1	—	1	27	10	—	2	39
(3) Removed to other areas	6	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	8	1	2	1	12
(4) For other reasons	7	5	1	1	4	6	3	—	11	11	4	1	27
(5) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	117	38	40	304
E.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1946:													
(1) Definitely Tuberculous	164	82	12	9	26	32	24	18	190	114	36	27	367
(2) Diagnosis not complete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	3	14
1. Number of attendances at Dispensary (including contacts)	2,180												
2. Number of Insured persons under Domiciliary treatment on 31st December, 1946	39												
3. No. of visits to homes by Tuberculosis Officer (including personal consultations)	32												
4. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	2,686												
5. No. of:—													
(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc. examined													
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work													
6. No. of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in B (1) (2) and (3) above													
7. No. of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1946													

Number of Dispensaries for treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

 Provided by the Council 1

 Provided by Voluntary Bodies —

Extra nourishment supplied to necessitous patients (cases received Milk)	136
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt issued	146 lbs.
Sputum Cups issued	86
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	11,250
Bottles of Disinfectant	872

Mantoux and Tuberculin Jelly testing of children attending the Dispensary was practised and proved of great help in diagnosis. 46 tests were carried out on 34 children. 13 of these gave negative results and 21 positive. In 24 cases there was a history of contact with tuberculosis in the home, and 16 of these were positive. In addition 5 Mantoux tests were carried out on 4 nurses with a positive result in each case.

Dental Treatment for Tuberculous Persons.

No alteration in the arrangements for dental treatment has been made. The following are particulars of the work done:—

Number of cases under treatment	6
Number of attendances	63
Dentures supplied	4
Fillings	5
Extractions	40
Scalings	5
Dressings	—
Other Operations	23

A number of Burnley patients received dental treatment whilst undergoing treatment in Sanatoria.

Financial Allowances to Tuberculous Patients.

On the 1st January, 1946, 42 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were in receipt of allowances. Of these, 42 were on maintenance allowances, 6 on discretionary and 2 on special allowances. 43 new cases were granted allowances during the year, 39 patients ceased to draw allowances, and 6 patients had their allowances restored (5 single patients discharged from Sanatorium and 1 patient returned to Burnley), leaving 52 patients on allowances at the end of the year. Of these 52 cases, 51 were on maintenance allowances, 16 on discretionary and 1 on special allowances. Coal allowances were granted during the winter months and railway fares to and from sanatoria in certain cases.

The cessation of allowances to 39 patients was for the following reasons.

Commenced whole-time work	8
Single patients admitted to Sanatoria	10
Patients died	7
Allowance ceased on marriage of woman patient	1
Full period of allowances expired	11
Patients left town	2

The total payments made to tuberculous patients were:—

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance allowances	3635	19	0
Discretionary payments	129	9	0
Special payments	49	13	10
Total	£3815	1	10

TREATMENT IN INSTITUTIONS.

Forty Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1945. 95 other cases were admitted during the year, 74 cases were discharged, and 16 died, leaving 45 still in Institutions at the end of 1946.

Twenty-five beds are retained in Westmorland Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands, mainly for pulmonary cases, and beds in other institutions are rented as required for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases.

Eleven cases of skin and glandular tuberculosis referred by the Tuberculosis Officer received treatment by actino-therapy at the Municipal General Hospital. 785 attendances were made, 819 treatments being given under the direction of the Radiologist to the hospital.

X-Ray Diagnosis and Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

During the year under review, 743 patients were referred to the X-Ray Department of the Municipal General Hospital, where all the Local Authority's X-Ray work is centred, for radiographic examinations as an aid to diagnosis. Every new case sent for investigation is screened and skiagrams are taken. 745 examinations were carried out.

twenty-six patients received artificial pneumothorax treatment. In most cases this treatment was commenced while they were in sanatoria, and refills were continued after their discharge. 297 refills were given in 1946.

Home Nursing of Tuberculous Patients.

The District Nursing Association attended seventeen tuberculous patients, at our request, in their homes and made 638 visits during the year.

SERVICE CASES.

The number of service cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis since the beginning of the War up to 31st December, 1946 was as follows:—

Year of Notification	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1939.....	1	—	—	—	1	—
1940.....	8	—	—	—	8	—
1941.....	9	—	1	—	10	—
1942.....	17	—	2	1	19	1
1943.....	12	1	2	—	14	1
1944.....	14	2	2	1	16	3
1945.....	27	1	1	—	28	1
1946.....	23	—	2	—	25	—
TOTALS	111	4	10	2	121	6

At 31st December, 1946, the position of the above patients was:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dispensary Supervision	62	2	5	1	67	3
In Sanatoria	7	1	2	—	9	1
Left Town, Lost sight of, etc.	16	—	2	—	18	—
Recovered	3	—	—	1	3	1
Died	23	1	1	—	24	1
TOTALS	111	4	10	2	121	6

Of the 127 patients, 89 had been awarded a Disability Pension by the Ministry of Pensions during the period 3rd September, 1939–31st December, 1946.

SECTION 8.**VENEREAL DISEASES.****Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.**

The total number of patients under treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1946 was 898, the total attendances which they made being 7,227. At the beginning of the year 262 patients were under treatment ; 29 who were removed from the register in a previous year because of having failed to continue attendances for treatment, returned for treatment during the year ; 607 patients attended for the first time (including 90 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the services).

Of the new patients, 316 (or 60%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal diseases (135 syphilis, 181 gonorrhoea). 193 were found not to have venereal disease and 8 remained undiagnosed at the end of the year. The incidence of syphilis in men has shown a further increase, there being 75 cases which attended for the first time and an additional 39 cases which had treatment previously during the year at other centres. This total of 114 cases of syphilis is more than double that of the previous year and nearly three times as many as in 1944. The total male cases of syphilis which attended for the first time in 1939 was only 34. Syphilis among females has also increased from 53 in 1945 to 64 in 1946. Before the war, in 1939, the new cases of syphilis in females numbered only 21.

Gonorrhoea among men has also increased very considerably. 164 cases attended for treatment for the first time, as compared with 78 in 1945. Among females, gonorrhoea, which was more prevalent during the war years, has decreased from 77 in 1945 to 50 in 1946. Nevertheless the incidence among women is still nearly four times higher than it was in the years immediately preceding the war.

The number of new cases confirmed as suffering from venereal disease, and who did not commence treatment elsewhere, was 316, as compared with 249, in 1945.

The number of attendances for the individual attention of the Medical Officer was 6,364. Attendances for intermediate treatment were 863 as compared with 1,402 in 1945 and 1,972 in 1944. Treatment by penicillin has now reduced considerably the duration of treatment and the number of attendances necessary to effect cure.

The venereal diseases clinic nurse carries out the duties of almoner, traces contacts and follows up all female defaulters. Male defaulters are mainly followed up by means of letters.

Under Defence Regulation 33B, twenty-two names of persons suspected of having spread venereal infection to ascertained cases, were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health. When two or more persons cite a third person as the source of infection, powers are given under the Regulation to require that person (i.e. the contact) to submit himself or herself to examination by a medical officer having special experience in the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, and if necessary to continue treatment as long as required. Of the 22 persons cited, 4 were men and 18 women. Two of the women were cited twice, one three times and a fourth on nine occasions. The 4 men and 11 women were traced. Two of the men and 13 women (4 of whom had been served with form 2) were examined and given treatment where necessary. No prosecutions were taken under Regulation 33B

The annual returns supplied to the Ministry of Health are not reproduced in this report.

Details of the pathological examinations carried out in connection with the treatment centre are given in the Public Health Laboratory section of this report.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

	Burnley	Lanes. County Council	West Riding County Council	Preston	Black- burn	Total
Number of new cases from each area —						
Syphilis	71	53	10	—	1	135
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	92(3)	76(2)	13	—	—	181(5)
Conditions other than Venereal	101(2)	89(2)	11(1)	—	—	201(5)
TOTAL	264(5)	218(4)	34(1)	—	1	517(10)
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	3707(9)	3123(13)	365(3)	31	1	7227

Figures in brackets indicate service cases which are included in the totals.

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.

Three doctors on the approved list, together with the Medical Officers of the Hospitals availed themselves of this free supply. 56 doses were supplied to them.

Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

No action has been taken during the year under the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 9.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

No changes in the methods of administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services were made during 1946.

The infants under one year of age who attended infant welfare centres for the first time during the year are equivalent to 66% of the live births registered during the year.

More than 78% of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 15,346 which are 1,252 more than in the previous year.

1,135 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics.

The Health Visitors made 12,533 routine infant visits, of which 5,644 were to children under one year of age and 6,889 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 1,311 ante-natal visits, 111 visits to cases of infectious disease etc., and 51 visits regarding Diphtheria Immunization.

Births.

The number of births *notified*, after adjustment for transferred notifications was 1,650. (1,580 live births and 70 still births). This is three hundred and eighty seven more than in the previous year.

The 1,650 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	....	644
Doctors and Parents	....	....	....	....	....	....	64
Municipal Maternity and General Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	....	942
							1,650

The number of births *registered*, after adjustment for transferred registrations, 1,642 (1,591 live births and 51 still births).

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the Health Visitors showed that of the 1,694 confinements which occurred in the Borough.

2 were attended by a doctor only.

143 were attended by both doctors and midwives.

615 were attended by midwives only.

934 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, the Municipal General Hospital and the Victoria Voluntary Hospital.

Midwives' Acts.

Twenty-nine midwives notified their intention to practice midwifery during 1946. They were employed as follows:—

In the Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
In Private Practice	....	....	....	....	....	....	0

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Nine midwives were employed by the Local Authority on domiciliary midwifery during the year.

A total of 1,694 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases, which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 934 took place in institutions, 699 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the Authority in domiciliary midwifery (614 as midwives and 85 as maternity nurses) ; 1 by a midwife in private practice, 58 by maternity nurses and 2 by a doctor only.

Forty-nine routine visits were paid by the Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

Two hundred and forty records of sending for medical aid under Rule E. 12 of the Central Midwives Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 200 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 40 of conditions in the new born infants.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.

The admissions, discharges and deaths of maternity cases are as follows:—

Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1945	....	....	25
Women admitted	....	....	961
Discharges	....	....	951
Deaths	....	....	2
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1946	....	....	33
Number admitted for Ante-Natal Treatment	....	....	143
Number of women delivered during the year	....	....	926
Average duration of stay of A.N. patients	....	....	8-6 days.
“ “ “ “ Delivered “	....	....	10-8 days.

One hundred and fifteen of the Maternity Hospital cases were emergency cases, admitted on account of some complication arising shortly before or after the onset of labour, and 3 cases were admitted without any previous booking or ante-natal supervision. Apart from these, all women who were admitted had engaged beds previously and received ante-natal supervision at the clinic attached to the hospital.

Of the 961 admissions to the Maternity Hospital, 152 (16%) were patients from adjacent districts.

Training Midwives.

Bank Hall Maternity Hospital is approved by the Central Midwives Board for the first period of training under the Board's rules. Only general trained nurses are accepted and a salary is paid. The number of midwifery pupils under training was:—

No. undergoing training on 1st January, 1946	....	....	16
No. commenced training during 1946	....	....	26
No. completed training during 1946	....	....	24
No. who obtained C.M.B. First Period Certificate during 1946	....	....	23

Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.**(a) Clinics.**

Clinic	Times open	Number of Expectant Mothers			Post-natal		Total Attendances	Average per Session
		Attending	Attending for the first time	Subsequent Attendances	No. Attending	Attendances		
Bank Hall Clinic	258	1126	885	7680	457	520	9085	35
Rosegrove	51	9	8	41	—	—	50	—
TOTALS	309	1135	893	7721	457	520	9135	—

*Ante-natal cases seen during Infant Welfare Sessions at Rosegrove Infant Welfare Centre.

(b) General Practitioner Scheme.

Women Examined		Total Number of examinations by private medical practitioners.
Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	
260	1	261

In addition to the Wassermann reaction of the blood of all women attending the Ante-Natal Clinic being ascertained as a routine measure, the Rhesus reaction of the blood is now also investigated.

The Municipal Midwives, in addition to referring their patients to general Medical Practitioners and ante-natal clinics for examination, themselves made 5,436 ante-natal examinations, either in the patients' homes or in their own consulting rooms; and in addition to 12,086 visits in the puerperium they made 827 post-natal visits.

The percentage of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinics was 69% of the notified births. The percentage examined under the General Practitioner Ante-natal Scheme was 15·8%. Therefore the total number of expectant mothers who received ante-natal supervision through the Schemes of the Local Authority represented 84·8% of the births notified during the year.

Services of Consulting Obstetrician.

The obstetrical specialist performs all the consultative and operative work in connection with maternity cases, including cases of abortion, at the Municipal General Hospital, the Maternity Hospital, and the Ante-natal Clinic, and is also available for consultations in patients' homes, when medical practitioners require a second opinion during pregnancy, labour or the puerperium.

In addition to the consultative and operative work performed by the specialist in the hospitals, he examined 163 ante-natal cases referred to him from the Ante-Natal Clinics and by medical practitioners.

Maternal Mortality.

Two women died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth. These deaths were investigated and reports forwarded to the Ministry of Health. One was a Burnley resident ; both deaths occurred in the Maternity Hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty-nine cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, this number being 25 more than in the previous year.

Still-Births.

Seventy still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1946 as compared with 71 in 1945. Enquiry was made to elicit any factors which contributed to the still-births. The conditions which appeared to contribute to the still-births were:—

Toxaemia of Mother	10 cases.	Premature (twin)	1 case
Ante-partum haemorrhage	11 cases.	Positive Wassermann	1 case
Toxaemia and Uterine Inertia	1 case.	Mother debilitated	1 case.
Uterine Inertia	1 case.	Shoulder presentation....	3 cases.
Ante-partum haemorrhage and prolapsed cord	1 case.	History of fall	1 case.
Prolapsed cord	4 cases.	Forceps delivery ..	2 cases.
Short cord	1 case.	Forceps delivery and Cerebral Haemorrhage	2 cases.
Cord round neck	1 case.	Breech (twin)	2 cases.
Eclampsia	1 case.	Extended breech	1 case.
Hyperpiesia	2 cases.	Anencephaly	5 cases.
Premature separation of Placenta	1 case.	Hydrocephaly	1 case.
Early Rupture of Membranes	1 case.	Other congenital deformity	1 case.
Precipitate birth (B.B.A.)	1 case.	No cause ascertained	13 cases.

Infant Welfare Centre.

Statistics of the attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres are given on page 79.

Sixty-seven children referred from the Infant Welfare Centres made 465 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The Committee of Management of Bankfield House of Help undertakes, through their social worker, aftercare of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular No. 2866 of 1943.

Twelve cases were investigated and assisted. Legal adoption was arranged in respect of four infants. Two infants died. In the other cases, satisfactory homes were found for mother and child or arrangements were made for the infants to be placed in the care of relatives or friends. In one case, reconciliation between husband and wife was effected. In only one case was the child being neglected, prior to adoption.

Care of Premature Infants. (Ministry of Health Circular 20/44).

One hundred and twenty two babies, representing eight per cent of the total born during the year, weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. They were followed up by the Health Visitors immediately after their discharge from hospital, or on the cessation of attendance of the midwife, and thereafter at frequent intervals. Thirty-three of these infants were born at home, and eighty-nine in hospital. Of those born at home, four died during the first twenty-four hours of life and twenty-four survived at the end of the month. Of those born in hospital, eight died within twenty-four hours and thirteen before the end of the first month of life.

Draught-proof cots, with washable canvas baskets for the baby, cot blankets, mucus catheters and special feeding bottles, etc., are available on loan to mothers of premature infants. It is found, however, that practically all mothers are able to provide their own cots and special articles. There are no special small wards, cubicles or special milk kitchen for premature infants and their mothers in the Maternity Hospital. The Assistant Medical Officer for Child Welfare has clinical charge of premature infants in both the Maternity and Municipal General Hospitals.

Nurseries.

Bank Hall and Hargher Clough Nurseries continued in use, the former as a day and night nursery, the latter as a day nursery only. Bank Hall Nursery is a training school for the National Nursery Examination Board's Certificate. A combined course of training for this examination was commenced in 1947,

for the nursery nurse trainees in Bank Hall Nursery and the Education Committee's nursery schools and classes. An organiser of training has been appointed by the Education Committee, and the lectures on child care, paediatrics, infectious diseases and the public health services are given by members of the Public Health Department staff. An interchange of trainees is effected between the Bank Hall Nursery and the Nursery Schools and Classes, so that all trainees receive practical instruction in the care of children under two years and two to five years of age.

Bank Hall Nursery has accommodation for 52 children and Hargher Clough for 26. The majority of the children in both nurseries are under three years of age.

					Bank Hall Nursery	Hargher Clough Nursery
The number of children in attendance in December, 1946 was	....	....	....	....	46	15
The average attendance throughout the year was	....	....	....	....	49	17

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

CENTRE	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES										Grand Total	Average per Session	Doctors' Attendances	No. of Doctors' Consultations		Weighed		No attending at end of year who under 1 year		
		Under 1 year		1—2 yrs.		2.—3 years		3—4 yrs.		4—5 yrs.					Total		Infants	Children over 1 yr.		Infants	Children over 1 yr.
		1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent	1st	Subsequent				1st	Subsequent					
Mount Olivet	49	122	1571	7	299	4	109	1	40	1	20	135	2089	2224	45	19	277	99	1693	531	102
Rosegrove	52	98	1106	3	159	—	138	1	80	2	34	104	1517	1621	31	25	258	80	1214	417	84
Colne Road...	52	162	2221	7	475	5	295	—	49	1	16	175	3056	3231	62	22	295	126	2382	849	148
Mt. Pleasant	50	177	1759	12	320	7	122	2	74	1	16	199	2291	2490	50	20	243	89	1936	554	159
Florence St.	49	93	1444	6	144	1	84	4	19	—	1	104	1692	1796	37	17	212	51	1537	259	77
Bank Hall	96	305	3090	11	392	10	152	4	31	6	4	340	3644	3984	42	44	599	135	4365	716	390
TOTAL	348	957	11191	46	1789	27	900	12	343	11	91	1057	14289	15346	44	147	1884	580	13127	3326	960

Boarded-out Children.

Number of children boarded-out in Burnley on 31st December, 1946:—

Burnley Public Assistance Cases	5
Lancashire County Public Assistance Cases	4
Blackpool Public Assistance Cases....	1
	10
Visits made by Health Visitor	
	90

Actino-Therapy and X-Ray Examinations.

One hundred and seventy-five pre-school children received artificial sunlight treatment. 2,145 attendances were made.

Three hundred and fifty-five women referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics, etc., and 13 children from the Infant Welfare Centres were X-rayed at the Municipal General Hospital.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

No changes have been effected in the Orthopaedic scheme during 1946. A report on the work of the Orthopaedic Clinic, with separate statistics of school children and children under school age, are given in my report as School Medical Officer, which is bound with this report.

DETAILS OF THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1946.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to newly born infants	....	....	1,579						
Re-visits—1st year	....	....	....	4,065					
2nd „	....	....	....	2,109					
3rd „	....	....	....	1,772					
4th „	....	....	....	1,534					
5th „	....	....	....	1,474	....	....	....	....	12,533
Visits in connection with:—									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54
Diphtheria Immunisation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57
Still-births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
Ante-natal cases (820 visits re admissions to Maternity Hospital)									1,311
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital	....								284
Child Life Protection cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Home and Domestic Help Scheme	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	810
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres (excluding Bank Hall)	....								348
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors	....								388
Number of Attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health									
Visitors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	216

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 148 ; Evening, 49)	....	197
Visits to Tuberculous cases:—		
Notification under Tuberculosis Regulations	....	115
For Dispensary purposes	....	2,686
		2801
Patients' Attendances at Dispensary	....	2,180

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	....	....	311
Number of attendances at Clinic	....	....	28,944
Number of visits paid to School Children	....	....	5,187
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	....	....	152
Number of Children examined at Cleanliness Inspection			35,253

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Visits to Boarded-out Children			90
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VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

Health Visitors' Attendances re treatments, etc.			413
Follow-up visits to female defaulters—			
Burnley	....	....	240
Other districts	....	....	30

APPENDICES

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1946.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
5. Diphtheria	M	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
	F	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	10	8	5	23
	F	—	—	—	10	2	1	13
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	M	—	—	1	4	2	—	7
	F	1	2	1	1	1	—	6
8. Syphilitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	2	5	—	7
	F	1	—	—	—	3	1	5
9. Influenza	M	1	—	—	1	3	2	7
	F	1	1	—	1	1	7	11
10. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-Enceph.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
13. Cancer, Buccal Cavity, etc., Oesoph. (M.) and Uterus (F)	M	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
	F	—	—	—	2	11	3	16
14. Cancer, Stomach, Duodenum	M	—	—	—	2	10	2	14
	F	—	—	—	2	10	8	20
15. Cancer of Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	11	6	18
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	—	—	—	5	20	24	49
	F	—	1	—	3	16	28	48
17. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	1	—	5	6
	F	—	—	—	—	2	6	8
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	M	—	—	—	1	18	50	69
	F	1	—	—	1	16	56	74

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH
OF BURNLEY.—(Continued).

Causes of Death.	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages
19. Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	9	46	95	150
	F	—	—	—	7	40	116	163
20. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	M	—	—	—	1	2	25	28
	F	—	—	—	—	4	18	22
21. Bronchitis	M	—	—	—	—	17	22	39
	F	—	—	—	—	10	24	34
23. Pneumonia	M	7	1	—	2	5	9	24
	F	3	—	—	1	3	8	15
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	—	—	1	—	7	—	8
	F	—	—	1	1	1	3	6
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	—	—	—	1	4	2	7
	F	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
26. Appendicitis	M	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
	F	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M	1	—	—	1	3	14	19
	F	1	—	1	2	5	8	17
28. Nephritis	M	—	—	—	1	7	4	12
	F	—	—	1	2	6	13	22
29. Puerperal and Post-abort. Sepsis	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
31. Premature Birth	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
32. Congenital Mal., Birth Injuries, etc. (Infant Diseases)	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
	F	12	—	—	1	—	—	13
33. Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
	F	—	—	—	4	2	—	6
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	—	—	—	3	1	2	6
	F	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
35. Other Violent Causes	M	1	3	1	2	2	1	10
	F	2	1	—	—	4	3	10
36. All Other Causes	M	3	2	2	3	9	34	53
	F	—	—	1	5	15	52	73
TOTAL (all causes)	M	34	7	7	51	173	303	575
	F	37	10	6	50	166	364	633

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1946 (Excluding Non-Civilians).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Notifi- cations and Deaths.	At all Ages.	CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS.												Total cases removed to Iso- lation Hospital
			At Ages—Years.												
			Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	
Small Pox	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	Notified	87	9	10	16	21	12	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Deaths	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	Notified	71	—	—	4	2	5	31	12	10	6	—	1	—	59
	Deaths	7	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	Notified	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	10	10	7
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	Notified	173	—	8	8	13	31	68	29	8	6	—	2	—	117
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Para-Typhoid Fever	Notified	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Relapsing Fever	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever	Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	Notified	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	18	1	—	—	18
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Notified	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Deaths	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Notified	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.
Year 1946.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases.	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and still births.				
			Year 1946	Average 5 years 1941-45			Abortion with Sepsis (140)	Abortion without Sepsis (141)	Puerperal Infections (147)	(142-6) (148-150) Other	Total
ENGLAND & WALES	19.1	11.5	43	50	*	*	0.13	0.06	0.18	1.06	1.43
126 GREAT TOWNS	22.2	12.7	46	59	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead....	23.5	13.7	67	76	0.86	0.08	....	....	0.6	0.9	1.5
Burnley	19.24	14.61	44.63	59.51	0.43	0.16	....	....	....	0.61	0.61
Bury	18.36	14.50	58	49	0.34	0.04	....	....	0.95	0.95	1.90
Halifax	18.6	14.4	31.01	50	0.37	0.06	....	....	....	1.1	1.1
Huddersfield	18.74	14.67	50	63	0.49	0.06	....	....	....	0.85	0.85
Liverpool	25.2	13.2	74	78	0.79	0.11	....	....	0.10	0.89	0.99
Manchester	20.89	13.52	63.71	63.85	0.69	0.10	0.28	....	0.07	1.25	1.60
Oldham	18.34	14.56	43.15	59.01	0.45	0.06	0.46	....	....	1.37	1.83
Preston . .	20.86	12.61	56	60.6	0.46	0.09	....	....	....	1.68	1.68
Rochdale	17.8	14.9	49	55	0.36	0.12	....	....	....	3.17	3.17
Salford	22.7	13.3	53	73	0.80	0.05	....	....	0.25	2.53	2.78
St. Helens ..	22.2	11.0	59.9	65.2	0.45	0.03	....	....	0.415	0.415	0.83
Stockport ...	19.49	13.12	51.43	68.88	0.39	0.04	0.36	....	0.72	..	1.08
Wallasey .	21.37	12.55	42.2	55.0	0.57	0.09	....	....	....	0.44	0.44
Wigan	20.16	11.55	52	71	0.43	0.04	....	....	0.57	2.87	3.44

* Not available.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1946.

A—In-patients.

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	2221
2. Number of women confined in Hospital	3
3. Number of live births	3
4. Number of still births	Nil.
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e. under four weeks of age)	3
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under five)	27
7. Number of maternal deaths among women confined in hospital	Nil.
8. Total number of deaths	275
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	1935
10. Duration of stay of patients in 8 and 9 above	
(a) Under four weeks	1829
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	274
(c) Thirteen weeks or more	107
11. Number of beds occupied	
(a) Average during the year	117
(b) Highest on 3/4/46	152
(c) Lowest on 2/1/46	86
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetics (excluding dental operations)	1129
13. Number of abdominal sections (included in above)	563

Table showing the classification of the accommodation for sick and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1946.

Classifi- cation of Wards	No. of Wards	BEDS.							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 yrs of age.		TOTAL	
		Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied	Pro- vided	Occu- pied
Medical	2	54	25	55	32	—	—	109	57
Surgical	2	44	11	54	23	—	—	98	34
Children	2	—	—	—	—	46	7	46	7
TOTAL	6	98	36	109	55	46	7	253	98

Extracts from the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Burnley Joint
Hospital Board. 1946.

Notifications in the areas of the Constituent Authorities and the
numbers isolated in Hospital.

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.	
	Total Notified	Total Isolated	Total Notified	Total Isolated
Burnley County Borough	173	117	71	59
Nelson Borough.....	17	8	1	—
Colne Borough	16	13	4	1
Brierfield Urban District	12	5	—	—
Padiham Urban District	9	8	3	3
Trawden Urban District	1	1	—	—
Barrowford Urban District	9	3	—	—
Burnley Rural District.....	25	16	7	7

Total cases treated in the Burnley District Infectious Diseases Hospital
during 1946.

Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1945	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1946	Average stay in Hospital of Patients discharged (days)
93	488	525	18	38	28.8

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors), during 1946.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspection (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	385	796	23	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1936	—	—	—	—
(b) Others	461	789	58	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	846	1585	81	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Insp. (4)	By H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .	124	103	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .	7	3	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	163	118	—	12	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	3	—	3	—
Other offences (not inc. offences relating to homework)	108	100	—	—	—
TOTAL	406	328	—	16	—

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111).

NIL.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1946.

92

Case.	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings are taken.	Offence.	Result.
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling whisky containing 8·7% excess water and which was 40·63° under proof	Fined £10 and £1/1/0 costs.
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling whisky containing 4·5% excess water and which was 37·9° under proof	Fined £10 and £1/1/0 costs.
3	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling gin containing 15·9% excess water and which was 45·35° under proof	Fined £10 and £1/1/0 costs.
4	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling whisky containing 9·1% excess water and which was 40·9° under proof	Fined £10 and £1/1/0 costs.
5	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling Whisky containing 10·2% excess water and which was 41·6° under proof	Fined £10 and £1/1/0 costs.
6	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 18·47% extraneous water	All from the same producer. Fined £20 and £5/5/0 costs.
7	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 17·65% extraneous water	
8	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 9·06% extraneous water	
9	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 2·35% extraneous water	
10	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 57	Slaughtering of horses on unlicensed premises	Case dismissed.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

Local Education Authority

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT

1946

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1946-47.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS:—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman R. Bushby).

*ALDERMAN G. HALE, J.P., Chairman.

*ALDERMAN E. BRODRICK, J.P., Vice-Chairman.

ALDERMAN W. BUCHANAN.

ALDERMAN T. P. TAYLOR.

*ALDERMAN T. MAXFIELD, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. M. A. BATTLE, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. E. DUCKWORTH.

COUNCILLOR MISS E. UTLEY.

*COUNCILLOR MISS A. PROCTOR.

*COUNCILLOR MRS. E. A. WATSON, J.P.

*COUNCILLOR W. CROSSLEY.

*COUNCILLOR J. T. CLEGG.

*COUNCILLOR J. GRAHAM.

COUNCILLOR A. GREEN, J.P., (died 19th April, 1947).

*COUNCILLOR R. G. HUXTABLE.

COUNCILLOR E. SANDY.

COUNCILLOR T. SCHOFIELD.

COUNCILLOR W. SMITH.

MISS D. N. CHEW, B.A.

*THE VERY REV. JOHN J. INGRAM, M.A., R.D.

REV. B. E. HUGHES, M.A., B.D.

REV. O. W. SMITH.

*Members of the Special Services Sub-Committee.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.

4th August, 1947.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1946.

During the year under review, pupils in all the three age groups were inspected and although the highest number was in the first age group, in toto, many more children were examined than in 1945.

There is no evidence of any physical deterioration in the pupils, who continue to be generally well nourished and satisfactorily clothed. The extensive provision of milk in schools and school meals has undoubtedly contributed very largely to this satisfactory state of affairs. A disquieting feature is the continued unsatisfactory condition of school children's teeth. The Senior Dental Officer draws attention to the fact that more than half of the primary school pupils who were inspected were found to require dental treatment and in the secondary schools the percentage (60%) who needed treatment was even higher. It is disappointing that so few pupils take advantage of the dental treatment service. Less than half of the primary school children who required dental attention accepted treatment, and among secondary school pupils the percentage of acceptances was as low as 34%. From enquiries made and subsequent dental inspection, it is found that comparatively few children obtain dental treatment privately. Although the dental surgeons have been fully employed in inspecting pupils and in treating the 2,894 children who took advantage of the dental clinic service, it is to be deplored that so much apathy exists both among parents and scholars regarding dental fitness. Unsatisfactory as are these dental statistics, they show a slight improvement on those of 1945, but there is need for a greater realisation by parents of the value of sound teeth and much education in dental hygiene of the pupils in the schools is desirable, so that a higher demand for treatment may be made and the dental service expanded to meet that demand.

Another unsatisfactory position pertains in respect of treatment of speech defects. After three years, during which it was found impossible to obtain a speech therapist, about 160 children have defects of articulation, the majority of them being stammerers. As treatment is lengthy the speech therapist is able to treat only those with more serious defects and it is impossible to make up the leeway lost in these three years. Consequently some children will leave school handicapped by speech defects.

Seldom now do children who require spectacles fail to wear them. Over 4% of the school population was provided with spectacles or had lenses altered during 1946.

Fortunately the incidence of infectious disease was much below the average for recent years, and the 43 cases of diphtheria in children between 5 and 14 years of age was a low record. Diphtheria immunisation among children over 5 years of age is now approaching a more satisfactory level, although a still higher protection rate must be the object of our endeavour. The children of "nursery" age are not sufficiently immunised to ensure freedom from the disease in epidemic form and much has yet to be done to increase the percentage of protected children in the early years of life. It is worthy of note that no immunised child contracted diphtheria in 1946.

For many years I have commented in my reports on the sanitary conveniences in the schools. There still remain three schools which have trough-type closets. If, in the general education of children, personal hygiene is to be inculcated, an example should be set by providing modern water closets in place of these unhygienic conveniences.

I desire once again to thank you for your support during the year, and to express my appreciation of the help received from the Director of Education, the teaching staffs and the staff of the School Health Service.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

School Medical Officer.

General Information

SCHOOLS.

The re-organisation of the schools under the Education Act, 1944, has been carried out in some schools, but new buildings and structural alterations are required, particularly to meet the needs of Roman Catholic children, before the scheme can be completed.

At the end of 1946 the schools were classified thus:—

No. on Roll at
18th December, 1946.

Primary Schools.

Infants Dept. Junior Dept.

Abel Street	173	177
Burnley Wood	141	—
Lionel Street....	157	299
Stoneyholme ...	203	292
Rosegrove	121	185
Hargher Clough	193	274
Habergham	46	39
Heasandford ..	174	237
Coal Clough ..	215	—
Todmorden Road	259	359
Whittlefield ...	112	—
Rosehill	167	192
Healey Wood ...	63	93
Nursery ..	91	—
St. Peter's ..	59	127
Pickup Croft	59	—
Holy Trinity....	171	223
St. Stephen's....	94	225
St. Andrew's....	107	113
Wood Top	76	61
Lane Head	56	82
Back Lane	47	89

Modern Secondary Schools

No. on Roll.

Abel Street Boys' Modern Secondary	309
Burnley Wood Girls' Modern Secondary	338
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary	291
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary	284

Technical High Schools.				No. on Roll.
Heasandford Girls' Technical High School	....	....	....	300
Towneley Boys' Technical High School	....	....	....	280

Academic High Schools.				No. on Roll.
Grammar School for Boys	....	....	....	534
High School for Girls	....	....	....	435

Schools Not Yet Re-organised.	Department.				
	Infants.	Junior.	Mixed.	Boys	Senior Girls.
St. Mary's R.C.	197	—	—	243	208
St. Thomas's R.C.	47	101	—	—	—
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C.	90	—	305	—	—
St. John's R.C.	75	—	180	—	—
St. Augustine's R.C.	36	—	75	—	—

Special Schools.

School for the Blind	Blind 3 ; Partially sighted 9
School for the Deaf.	Deaf 9 ; Partially Deaf 6 ; Defective Speech 2
Coal Clough Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children:	68
Open Air School	128

SCHOOL CLINIC.

All the Clinics of the School Medical Service, with the exception of the centre for bathing of verminous children and those suffering from scabies are centralised in the Elizabeth Street premises. Recently the artificial sunlight treatment, which was given in the annexe to Bank Hall Hospital, was transferred to the central clinic premises.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 28,944 a decrease of 1,335 over the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 311 days.

List of Clinics.—No changes have been made in the clinics or their times.

Report

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:—

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers:—

G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CONSTANCE G. LEE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G.

School Dental Staff.

HENRY A. BOLTON, L.D.S. (Senior Dental Surgeon).

E. L. SHEANE, L.D.S.

J. B. JACKSON, L.D.S. (Part time).

Ophthalmic Specialist (part-time):—

K. R. BROWN, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist (Part-time):—

W. APLEYARD, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses ; one Orthopaedic Nurse ; one Orthoptist (part-time) ; three Clerks ; two Dental Clerk-Attendants.

No change was made in 1946 in the allocation of the work between the medical officers and between dental surgeons.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

Complete co-ordination exists between the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. The consultative services and forms of treatment, including operative treatment for enlarged tonsils, X-Ray diagnosis and artificial sunlight treatment are equally available for both school and pre-school children.

Hospital treatment coming within the Approved Schemes is given in the Municipal General Hospital, with the exception of orthopaedic hospital treatment. Orthopaedic cases are sent to Marples Hospital, Cheshire, Biddulph Grange Hospital, and Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere.

Discussion has taken place with representatives of the Victoria (voluntary) Hospital on arrangements for hospital treatment of school children suffering from diseases other than those for which schemes are already in operation, but full agreement between the authority and the board of Management of the Hospital has not yet been reached.

The teachers have continued to co-operate well in facilitating arrangements for routine medical inspection, following-up of defects and by referring cases to the clinic.

Information regarding the suitability of school leavers for different forms of employment is passed from the School Medical Department to the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Ministry of Labour.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.

In each report for many years, I have drawn attention to the insanitary trough-type of closets which exist for the use of scholars in St. Stephen's, Holy Trinity and St. Augustine's Schools. These closets are foul, offensive and antiquated. It is paradoxical that hygiene, biology and a healthy way of life should be taught to children, while expecting them to use such insanitary conveniences, as it is probable that these schools will continue in use for several years, these insanitary structures should be replaced by clean water separately flushed closets. I again draw attention to the lack of flushing cisterns in many of the urinals in boys' schools, which causes stagnant urine to accumulate and smell offensively. Automatic flushing tanks should be fitted to all such urinals without delay.

Seventy-eight visits were paid by sanitary inspectors to schools, during which the following defects were found:—

Blocked drains	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Defective urinals and closets	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Other defects	...	...	....	....	....	....	7
							31

All defects were remedied.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

In previous reports, the statistics were given separately for elementary and secondary schools, but now that many of the schools are re-organised and some that were previously "elementary" are now "secondary" it is not possible or desirable to continue the practice of separate statistics. The tables that follow in this report, therefore, include all schools, independent of their classification, with the exception of the special day schools for handicapped pupils, statistics of which are given separately. For the same reason, comparative figures for the previous year are not included, as the age groups being different, they would not be strictly comparable.

The total number of pupils inspected in the schools was 3,954, which is nearly one third of the total on the rolls. In addition, inspections for special purposes or the re-inspections of pupils suffering from defects or diseases amounted to 5,558, so that altogether, 9,512 examinations were made.

Nearly half of the children submitted to routine inspection were in the entrant age group (under 10 years of age), but a more extensive inspection of the older children in the third age group (thirteen years and over) was undertaken than in the previous year.

Attention was concentrated on the routine inspections of pupils, and consequently in all the schools these for 1946 exceeded the figure for the previous year by 1,075, and the number of special inspections and re-inspections were increased by 386.

The following table gives details of the ages of the children submitted to routine inspection:—

Code Groups.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Entrants:						
Aged	2 years	....	....	49	41	90
„	3 „	....	....	88	90	178
„	4 „	....	....	149	151	300
„	5 „	....	....	354	355	709
„	6 „	....	....	206	187	393
„	7 „	....	....	46	42	88
„	8 „	....	....	35	32	67
„	9 „	....	....	30	23	53
				957	921	1878
Second Age Group:				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Aged	10 years	....	....	255	236	491
„	11 „	....	....	267	263	530
„	12 „	....	....	120	82	202
				642	581	1223
Third Age Group.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Aged	13 years	....	....	334	343	677
„	14 „	....	....	90	86	176
				424	429	853

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total Routine Inspections	2023	1931	3954

Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections:

At Schools	....	....	... 2867
At School Clinics	....	....	... 2691

			5558

Visits of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:—

For Routine Medical Inspection: Morning	144.	Afternoon	64—208
For " Following-up " Defects:	„	4	„

			212

In addition to 4 special visits to schools for the following-up of defects, the Medical Officer saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection.

The Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes. At the end of the year 91 children were on the register of the Nursery School and 455 on the registers of the Nursery classes. Routine medical and dental examinations of these young children were made, and frequent supervision was maintained throughout the year.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

The statistical tables will be found in the appendices.

The statistics of **routine** inspections show that the percentages of children found to require treatment, excluding nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease, were 13·7 in the Entrants' Group, 15·3 in the Intermediate Group and 13·6 in the Leavers' Group. The percentage for the total code groups was 14·2. The percentages in each age group found to require treatment were slightly higher than in the previous year.

Prior to 1945 vision tests were usually postponed until children were six years old, but during the last two years testing of younger children was undertaken, and the considerable number of children found on entry to school to require spectacles justifies early tests of vision.

375 pupils were found on routine inspection to have defective vision or squint, but only 222 were sufficiently severe as to necessitate their being referred to the ophthalmic specialist. In addition 265 pupils were found at special inspections to have defective vision, and 241 of these were referred to the specialist. These, together with children previously under supervision by the ophthalmologist, accounted for a total of 690 children who were examined by the specialist.

It is found in practice that frequently when pupils break their spectacles, there is delay in having them repaired or replaced, and so the school nurses constantly follow up all cases of defective vision, who wear spectacles, to ensure that glasses are worn regularly and that broken spectacles are replaced without delay.

Fewer pupils were found to have unhealthy conditions of tonsils and adenoids, but more operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids were performed, as many children were on the waiting list for hospital treatment from the previous year.

There was a reduction in the number of pupils found to have skin complaints, such as scabies and impetigo. The incidence of impetigo is now only about half what it was twenty years ago, and is an indication of the higher state of cleanliness of the children. Scabies which was very prevalent during the war years, is gradually declining and ringworm of the scalp is now rarely found.

Although heart disease, particularly that of a functional character, and bronchitis showed a higher incidence than in recent years, these defects were generally not severe and did not require treatment, but the children were recorded so that they could be kept under supervision.

Twenty-one children were found to have defects of articulation, mainly stammer, but this number represents only a small proportion of the children who require speech therapy. At the end of 1946, over 160 children were on the waiting list for speech therapy and at present there are more children requiring treatment than can be dealt with by one speech therapist.

Uncleanliness. The nurses made 152 cleanliness surveys of school children, and carried out 35,253 inspections of children's heads and bodies. 599 individual children were found to be unclean. In 66 instances vermin were found, and in 2,328 instances nits were present in the hair. The percentage of children showing evidence of infestation with vermin and nits was 63. 992

notices giving advice as to the best means of getting rid of vermin and nits were sent to parents, and where necessary, these were followed up by personal visits by the nurses to the homes. A more strongly worded notice was sent to parents on 40 occasions on which re-inspection by the nurses showed that children were still verminous. The disinfection by Lethane Oil of verminous heads was carried out as a routine procedure by the school nurses at the clinic.

Clothing and Footgear. Again during 1946, as in the previous five years careful inspection was made by the Assistant Medical Officer of the clothing and footgear of elementary school children to see if war conditions were causing children to be badly or insufficiently clad. An analysis of the findings in respect of 3,954 children shows that only about five in every thousand pupils had defective clothing and a similar number had defective footwear.

	Clothing.		Footgear.	
	No. of	%	No. of	%
Children.			Children.	
Children classified as very good	354	9.0	348	8.8
Children classified as good	3579	90.5	3588	90.7
Children classified as defective	21	0.5	18	0.5

The Physique of the School Child (as judged by weight and height).

In previous reports I gave average heights and weights of groups of pupils aged 5, 8 and 12 years. For the year under review, owing to a change in the age grouping, the averages for groups aged 5, 10 and 13 years are given. The figures for the second and third groups cannot be compared with the 1945 averages, owing to the different ages of the pupils. Among the five year old children, boys showed on the average a slight increase in height and an average increase in weight of approximately 14 ozs., but girls a corresponding reduction in both height and weight

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF PUPILS.

	Aged 5 Years		Aged 10 Years		Aged 13 Years	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number Inspected	354	355	255	236	334	343
Average Height in inches	43.7	42.9	53.4	53.8	58.9	59.4
Average Weight in pounds...	44.2	42.1	68.4	67.7	89.2	92.3

Nutrition.—The general review of the nutritional state of school children which has been continuously carried out for eleven years, is based on general observation of each child by the Medical Officer and is intended only to give a broad picture of the nutrition of the school population. In 1946, 3,954 children so reviewed, 94% were classified as having normal or excellent nutrition. No children were considered to be markedly undernourished, and 6% were classified as slightly subnormal.

In the following table the figures for the years 1936 to 1945 are in respect of elementary school children only. The 1946 figures include pupils in primary and secondary schools.

Total Number of Children inspected		1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
		3194	3335	3279	2918	2860	2916	3242	2722	2476	2879	3954
Percentage of children inspected who were classified as follows:—	Excellent Nutrition	12.0	12.0	11.9	14.6	13.3	7.8	21.9	23.6	21.0	8.0	9.3
	Normal Nutrition	78.9	75.5	74.9	71.9	78.0	75.1	71.2	68.2	70.2	80.6	84.3
	Slightly Subnormal Nutrition	8.9	11.6	12.8	13.1	8.5	17.0	6.9	7.8	8.6	11.3	6.0
	Bad Nutrition	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	0.4	0.2	0.1	—

Miscellaneous Inspections.—In addition to the above, the following examinations were made at the Clinic:

Examination regarding fitness to attend Hest Bank Camp School	62
Examinations for Approved Residential Schools, Juvenile Court, etc.	27
Examinations regarding suitability for Convalescent and Holiday Homes	124
Examinations of Infectious Disease Contacts	10
Special Inspections by Nurses	1011

FOLLOWING UP.

Pupils with defects were followed up by the school nurses as in former years, to ensure that treatment was received where necessary and in order to give advice and guidance to parents and teachers regarding pupils who required supervision.

The following shows the amount of work done.

No. of visits by the Medical Officer to schools:—

For re-inspection (i.e., to follow up children with defects)—4.

Follow up visits by the Nurses for

Dental Defects	365
Defective Vision	3509
Nose and Throat Defects	487
Other Defects	826
	5187

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

Certificates of exclusion from school and lists of houses in which infectious diseases occur continue to be sent daily to the Education Office.

Infectious diseases were not unduly prevalent during 1946. No extensive outbreak occurred, and among pupils attending Burnley schools cases of diphtheria were only one third of that in the previous year. Nevertheless three deaths occurred among the 43 children attacked, and I would again stress that these deaths could have been prevented if the children had been immunised against diphtheria in infancy. The attack rate of measles was only about half

that of 1945 and there were fewer cases of scarlet fever, whooping cough, pneumonia and dysentery. Eleven children of school age were notified as suffering from tuberculosis; in six of these the respiratory system was affected. Two children died of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The notifiable diseases among children of compulsory school age (5-14 years) notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows:—

Disease	No. of Notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	97	—
Diphtheria	43	3
Measles and German Measles	268	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	5	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	2
Whooping Cough	19	—
Dysentery	5	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria.—Immunisation against diphtheria was continued at the weekly clinic, 1,283 children were immunised, of whom 388 were between 5 and 14 years of age. It is estimated that at 31st December 1946 there were 4,910 children under 5 years of age, and 10,000 children aged 5 to 14 years in the Borough, and that of these only 49·3% and 76·5% respectively have been immunised against diphtheria.

It is possible to control diphtheria completely by having a high percentage of children immunised against it, and it is important that young children should be given this protection before they enter the nursery classes or nursery schools. Less than half of the “under fives” are so protected, but much is being done to encourage parents to have their children immunised towards the end of the first year of life. To ensure continued protection against diphtheria, a further “reinforcing” injection should be given four or five years later.

The numbers dealt with during 1946 were:—

	Under 5 years	5—14 Years	Adults	Total Attendances
Immunisation completed at the Clinic	798	385	12	2265

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

No alterations were made during 1946 in the scheme for treatment of defects. The 28,944 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic are 1,345 less than in 1945.

Scabies although less prevalent necessitated the treatment of 34 children at the Basket Street Cleansing Station.

TOTAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Pre-School and School Children).

	Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic	Dental	Inspection	Nose, Throat and Ear	Orthopaedic	Orthoptic	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
School Children	7,331	3,869	6,020	2,789	341	3,414	650	2,188	26,602
Pre-School Children	465	345	16	35	31	1,441	—	9	2,342

Minor Ailments—Attendances for treatment.

School Children.

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/46	Number of new Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attendances
SKIN:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	2	2	5
Body	—	4	4	16
Scabies	1	33	34	391
Impetigo	13	164	177	1840
Other Skin Diseases	2	41	43	367
EYE:—				
Blepharitis	1	21	22	189
Conjunctivitis	—	29	29	221
Iritis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	3	3	93
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	1	45	46	397
EAR:—				
Otitis Media	—	18	18	120
Other Ear Diseases	—	59	59	411
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	8	410	418	3281
	26	829	855	7331

Ringworm cases referred to Manchester and Salford Hospital for X-Ray Treatment	2
Ringworm cases referred to Municipal General Hospital for "Wood's" Glass "Diagnosis"	4

It was ascertained that 48 children found to have minor ailments received treatment otherwise than at the Clinic.

Pre-School Children treated at the School Clinic. The following cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

SKIN				No. of Cases	No. of Attendances
Ringworm: Head	....	....	....	1	4
Body	....	....	....	—	—
Scabies	....	....	....	3	46
Impetigo	....	....	....	19	172
Other Skin Conditions	....	....	....	4	15
EYE:					
Blepharitis	....	....	....	2	10
Conjunctivitis	....	....	....	8	45
Other Eye Conditions	....	....	....	6	69
EAR:					
Otitis Media	....	....	....	—	—
Other Ear Conditions	....	....	....	6	26
Miscellaneous, e.g., Minor Injuries					
Bruises, Sores, etc.	....	....	....	18	78
Total				67	465

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.—Children with defects of the Ear, Nose and Throat are referred to the part-time oto-laryngologist, who holds consulting clinics as required. Cases requiring operations are admitted to the Municipal General Hospital. Children requiring tonsillectomy or removal of adenoids are admitted to hospital the day prior to operation and retained in hospital for at least two days after the operation. Throughout the year, the specialist made 272 examinations in the Clinic and performed 230 operations in the Hospital.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.—No change has been made in the scheme for treatment of these defects.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Sessions held	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	97
New Cases examined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	217
Children re-examined	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	473
Children prescribed Spectacles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	196
" " " re-examination	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	255
Attendances for atropine drops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1891
Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Total attendances	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	3687

INTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Classification of patients dealt with in 1946.

Defect.	New.	Old.	Total.
Hypermetropia	46	90	136
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	91	214	305
Myopia	24	14	38
Myopic Astigmatism	20	40	60
Mixed Astigmatism	15	21	36
Anisometropia	4	6	10
STRABISMUS	1	—	1
plus Hypermetropia	—	63	63
" Hypermetropic Astigmatism	—	16	16
" Myopic Astigmatism	—	3	3
" Nystagmus	—	1	1
Not yet classified	6	—	6
Found to have normal vision	10	5	15
Totals	217	473	690

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

Orthoptic treatment was given on two and a half days per week, the services of an Orthoptist being shared by the Burnley and Blackburn Education Authorities. In June 1946, the Orthoptist left to take up another appointment, and as there was sufficient work for a whole time Orthoptist in Burnley, it was decided to make such an appointment. It was found impossible to obtain an Orthoptist and for the remainder of the year no orthoptic treatment could be given. In the meantime a member of the School Health clerical staff was granted leave of absence to train in orthoptics.

Details of the cases treated are as follows:—

	Burnley School Children	Lancs. County Children	Total
Cases brought forward, 1/1/46	31	3	34
New Cases during year	13	1	14
Total Cases dealt with	44	4	48
CASES DISCHARGED DURING YEAR:—			
Cases refused operation and therefore ceased Orthoptic treatment	1	—	1
Left School and Left Town	—	—	—
Discharged as cured	7	2	9
Crossed off Books (failed to attend)	2	1	3
Parents refused treatment....	1	—	1
Total Discharges	11	3	14
DETAILS OF CASES ON BOOKS, 31/12/46			
No. ready for operation and further treatment	—	—	—
No. to continue treatment....	—	—	—
Total carried forward to 1947	—	—	—
Cases referred for Orthoptic test only	10	2	12
Attendances made during the year by treatment cases	650	27	677
No. had operation under Auth. Scheme	21	—	21
No. had operation apart from Auth. Scheme	—	—	—
Half-days devoted to treatment	—	—	115

THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

No alterations were made during 1946 in the arrangements for ascertainment and treatment of orthopaedic defects.

The following statistics include school and pre-school children and tuberculous cripple cases. Cases of crippling due to active tuberculosis received hospital treatment through the Tuberculosis Scheme.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC STATISTICS	No.		
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Orthopaedic Work)	....		364
Sessions attended by Orthopaedic Nurse (Sunlight Clinic)	....		94
Sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon	....		23
	School Children	Tuber- culous	Child Welfare
New Cases examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	74	4	57
Old Cases re-examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	264	67	220
Cases treated or supervised by Orthopaedic Nurse	101	2	77

Thirty-nine school children, 7 tuberculous cases and 44 Child Welfare cases, were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC PATIENTS DURING 1946.

	School Children	Pre-School Children
Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1946	5	2
Admitted during year	5	2
Discharged during year	5	1
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1946	5	3
Average duration of stay (in days) of those discharged during 1946	272	189

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

Referred from	Attendances at Orthopaedic Clinic
School Clinic	3418
Tuberculosis Clinic	99
Child Welfare Clinic	1441
Total	4958

	School Children	Tuber- culosis Patients	Pre- School Children	Total
Number remaining on Register of the Orthopaedic Clinic on the 31st December, 1946	157	26	88	271

In addition to the treatment of patients on the Orthopaedic Clinic Register, the Orthopaedic Nurse gave Remedial exercises, massage, breathing exercises, etc., to children with minor deformities and postural defects and post-operative tonsil and adenoid cases referred direct to her by the Assistant Medical Officers.

The following children were referred by the Assistant Medical Officers direct to the Orthopaedic Nurse for treatment.

	School Children	Pre-School Children	Isolation Hospital cases.
No. of Cases ..	303	45	19
Attendances:			
For Remedial Exercises ..	437	39	11
For Breathing Exercises ..	1217	49	—
For Corrective Treatment ..	456	175	24
Total ..	2110	263	35

Report on the work of the School Dental Department.

By Mr. H. A. Bolton, L.D.S.

The staffing of this department was brought back to normal strength by the return of the Senior Dental Surgeon from Military service on the 1st March. One of the part-time officers ceased duty on the 28th February, and from that date the staff included the Senior Dental Officer, one whole-time assistant, and one part-time officer undertaking two sessions per week and acting as anaesthetist ; and two dental attendants.

Alterations in the statistical tables which follow will be noted. They do not now show the schools in the Primary, Secondary and Special Groups separately, but statistics for all schools are given in one table.

During the year some of the schools were examined twice. We are drawing nearer to the ideal of a six-monthly inspection.

Routine dental inspections of 10,649 primary, 170 special, and 2,994 secondary school children were made ; a total of 13,813 in 109 sessions. Of these, 5,557 (51·4%) primary and special school children were found to require treatment. This compares very well with the 62·2% found last year. Of these children, 2427 accepted treatment at the clinic, being 43·7%. This is an improvement on the 35·5% of the previous year, but is a disappointingly low percentage. It reflects upon the indifference of the parents, for but a small number of the remaining 56% obtain routine treatment privately, as we find at succeeding inspections. One thousand eight hundred and thirty eight (60·7%) secondary school children were found to require treatment. The number of these accepting treatment at the clinic was only 632, being 34%. Another disappointing fact is that although 51·4% of the primary scholars required treatment, the figure for secondary scholars is almost 61%. Much of the treatment required by primary scholars is to the temporary dentition, whereas the bulk required by the secondary scholars is to the permanent teeth.

1947 was the first complete year in which appliances for orthodontic treatment were supplied to 24 children, the treatment being completed in a number of these cases, with gratifying results.

Number Inspected in Schools			Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
7,156	6,651	13,813	3,393	3,025	3,763	3,632

“ Following up ” of Dental Defects.—The school nurses continue to visit those children whose appointments have not been kept. In most cases the response to this “ follow-up ” is satisfactory.

Number found to require treatment	7,682
Attended School Dental Clinic	3,260
Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or treatment received privately, or left school or town	4,422
Dental treatment given:—	

Fillings			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total other Opera- tions
337	2,446	2,783	3,555	521	4,076	1,364	231	1,415	1,646

“ LIGHT ” THERAPY.—During 1946, 21 school children received treatment at the Bank Hall Clinic and 103 at the Municipal General Hospital. In addition 246 children were referred from the School Clinic to the Municipal General Hospital for X-ray examinations and 4 for Wood’s glass diagnosis of ringworm.

The following treatments were given to school children suffering from malnutrition, respiratory and other debilitating diseases:—

	No. Treated	Attend- ances.	TREATMENTS.		
			Mercury Vapour Lamp.	Carbon Arc Lamp.	Krom- ayer Lamp.
Bank Hall Hospital	21	210	210	—	—
Municipal Hospital	103	1838	47	1677	34

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

School Camp.—The permanent School Camp at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on March 22nd and closed on 18th October. 400 boys and 350 girls were sent to the camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examination of 762 children.

Convalescent Home.—The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St.-Annes was open for the reception of children from 9th April to 3rd September. 48 boy and 96 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two to three weeks. Pearson's Fresh Air Fund (Burnley Committee) again arranged for 51 children to have 3 weeks, and 2 had 6 weeks holiday at the seaside.

Physical Training, Playing Fields, Playground Classes.—No alterations.

The playing fields for groups of schools at Towneley, Cherry Fold, Lockyer Avenue, Eastern Avenue and St. Andrew's Cricket Field have been maintained in good condition, and in addition to organised games during school hours, they have been used for the Schoolboys' Football Competitions.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals Provided :—			During year ended 31/3/46	During year ended 31/3/45
Breakfasts	....	....	120,955	152,622
Dinners	....	....	866,883	871,997
Teas	....	....	167,322	197,480
			1,155,160	1,222,099
				

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 4,458 and the lowest 3,717, the average being 4,088.

Milk.—In December, 1946, 8,579 children (6,349 Primary, 2,185 Secondary) received milk. Thus about 85% of the school children were receiving milk at the end of the year, as compared with 75% at the end of 1945.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Education in Circular 1443, for the selection of children requiring supplementary nourishment, periodical nutrition surveys were continued.

Cod Liver Oil.—During 1946, 613 children received 1,336 lbs. of cod liver oil and malt, and 97 pints of iron tonic.

School Baths.—No alterations were made during 1946 in the provision of bathing facilities in the schools.

The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children at the Public Swimming Baths usually during school hours. 37,745 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 42,981 last year.

School Journeys.—No alterations have been made in the arrangements in operation to enable children to travel free on public vehicles to the Special Schools and the School Clinic.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

All these persons and organisations have continued to give most valuable assistance during 1946. Three cases were referred to the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The number of parents who were present when their children were being examined by the Medical Officer in the schools is—

With the Entrants	....	....	....	....	1103	or	58·7%
„ „ Second Age Groups....	....	....	....	....	232	or	19·0%
„ „ Third Age Group	....	....	....	....	42	or	4·9%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Conferences took place with representatives of other Education Authorities in Lancashire for the purpose of fully utilising existing accommodation and providing additional residential special school accommodation for handicapped pupils. The day special school for educationally subnormal pupils has been full throughout the year and another school for this purpose is required. Residential special school accommodation is also required for maladjusted pupils, and there is special need for a child guidance clinic. Consideration was given to the provision of a Child Guidance Clinic in conjunction with Lancashire Education Authority, but it has not so far been possible to obtain the services of a psychiatrist or social workers for this purpose. Occasionally maladjusted pupils have been sent to a psychiatrist in Manchester for an opinion but it has not been possible to arrange for psychiatric treatment.

All children in the Special Schools were medically and dentally inspected during the year.

Blind and Partially Sighted Pupils.—The number of children on the roll of the blind school and the special class for partially-sighted on the 20th January, 1947, are as follows:—

	Burnley		From Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Blind Pupils	2	1	1	—	4
Class for Partially- Sighted Pupils	6	2	—	1	9

Three blind pupils of school age were in residential institutions for the blind. One partially-sighted pupil was in attendance at a maintained primary school.

Higher Education of Blind Students.—Three Burnley and one County Technical Student are in training at the workshop.

Deaf and Partially Deaf Pupils.—In attendance at the Special Day School.

No. of Pupils on Register on 20th January, 1947	Burnley		From Areas of Adjoining Authorities		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
(a) Totally Deaf Pupils	3	2	2	2	9
(b) Partially Deaf Pupils	3	1	2	—	6
(c) Defective Speech but not Deaf	1	—	—	1	2

One partially deaf pupil was in attendance at a maintained primary school.

The staff of the school consists of a head teacher and one assistant.

Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils.—The numbers in attendance in the Special Day School for Educationally Sub-Normal pupils were as follows:—

No. of Pupils on the Register on January 20th, 1947.	Burnley		From Adjoining Areas		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	30	29	4	5	68

One educationally sub-normal pupil was not in attendance at school.

Thirteen Burnley children left the Special School during 1946, for the following reasons:—

	Boys.		Girls.	
Reported to Local Authority for M.D.	1	....	2	
Certificate cancelled and left school before 16 years	2	....	2	
Reached 16 years of age ....	—	....	2	
Left Town	1	....	1	
Admitted to Home Office School	—		—	
Transferred to Primary or Secondary School	1	....	—	
Transferred to Open Air School	1	....	—	
Total	6	....	7	

Three special classes, one in Lionel Street School, one in Stoneyholme School, and one in St. Peter's School, which were discontinued in 1944, owing to shortage of staff, were recommenced in 1946 as classes for educationally sub-normal pupils who require specialised education, partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools, but whose retardation is not so severe as to require education in a special school.

Ineducable mentally defective children, who have been reported to the Local Authority for Mental Deficiency, under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, are supervised by the staff of the County Mental Welfare Services. The following are particulars regarding Burnley children under 16 years of age:—

	Boys		Girls	
Under Statutory Supervision	15	....	16	
In Certified Institutions	14	....	8	

Seven children under 16 years of age were in attendance at the Occupational Centre, which is administered by the staff of the Central Lancashire Area of the County Mental Welfare Services.

Diabetic Pupils.—No diabetic pupils were known to be in attendance at any school or to require residential care.

Epileptic Pupils.—On 20th January, 1947, three epileptic pupils were in the area.

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—

Maladjusted Pupils.—On 20th January, 1947, three pupils were known to be maladjusted. As there is no Child Guidance Clinic and no residential school for maladjusted pupils in the area, it was not possible to arrange for suitable treatment.

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1

The Treatment of Speech Defects.—Owing to the impossibility of obtaining a speech therapist, no speech therapy was undertaken for three years, but in September, 1946, a therapist took up duty. In the meantime over 160 children were on the waiting list for treatment. Treatment is given in two centres, one in Todmorden Road Primary School, the other in Lionel Street Primary School. Treatment could be undertaken more expeditiously if central premises could be obtained where pupils from all schools could attend.

Progress during the four months, September to December 1946, was slow, owing to the fact that no therapy was undertaken for three years and much of the time of the therapist had to be spent in interviewing parents and teachers. Most of the pupils under and awaiting treatment are stammerers, and a few showed some improvement by the end of the year. The large number at present waiting treatment cannot be adequately dealt with by one therapist.

No. of pupils attending for treatment at the 31st December, 1946	...	32
No. of pupils discharged after treatment	....	0
No. of attendances for treatment made by pupils, September—December, 1946	....	342

Pupils with speech defect, on 20th January, 1947.

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	—	121	42	—	—	—	1	122	43

Delicate Pupils.—On 20th January, 1947, 128 pupils were classified as delicate.

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
62	52	1	—	—	—	6	7	69	59

The majority of the delicate pupils were in attendance at the Day Open Air School.

The Day Open Air School.—In addition to delicate children, some children who are physically handicapped on account of disease, such as non-infective tuberculosis or cardiac disease, are educated in the Open Air School.

The following are the statistics for the Open Air School for the year, 1946.

		Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Admitted during 1946	....	21	....	20	....	41
Discharged during 1946	....	24	....	19	....	43
Average number of children on the roll	....		....		....	124
Average attendance throughout the year			....		....	103
Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—2 years 11 months.						
Average Gain in Weight since admission of those Discharged—20·3 lbs.						
Average Gain in Weight per Child during the year 6·7 lbs.						

Reasons for Admission:—

Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Conditions	.....	.....	.....	4
Non-Infective Tuberculous Conditions	....	....	....	2
General Debility	....	....	....	10
Anaemia	....	....	....	3
Nutritional Defects	....	....	....	13
Other Conditions	....	....	....	11
				43

The Public Health Committee continues to utilise the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point as a convalescent institution for delicate children. The hospital was open for this purpose for the greater part of the year, and 34 children received treatment.

Physically Handicapped Pupils.—On 20th January, 1947, 91 pupils were classified as physically handicapped.

In Special Schools		In Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools		In Independent Schools		Not at School		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
5	8	32	16	—	—	19	11	56	35

Many of the children classified as physically handicapped suffer from crippling defects and others from organic diseases of the cardiac and respiratory systems, etc. The section of this report (pages 24 and 25) give statistics of the orthopaedic cases dealt with in the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Tuberculosis.—All cases of definite or suspected tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who arranges for appropriate treatment or supervision. Cases of crippling due to tuberculosis are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic. Arrangements are in operation through the Tuberculosis Dispensary Scheme for cases of tuberculous disease of the skin and glands to receive actino-therapy at the "Light" Department of the Municipal Hospital, where Mercury Vapour and Kromayer Lamps are available.

Multiple Disabilities.—Four pupils (2 boys and 2 girls) were suffering from multiple disabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical inspection or treatment of pupils attending the Municipal College and School of Art, as part-time students, and Evening Continuation Classes is not undertaken.

Two children were submitted to the School Medical Officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The School Medical Officer examined 115 children under the Byelaws for regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1936.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information.

Employment of Children out of School Hours in the Sale of Milk and Newspapers, etc.

Occupations.	Number of Children Employed. at 31st Dec.					
Delivery of Newspapers						175
Delivery of Milk						5
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels						6
In Places of Public Entertainment....						6
						192

One hundred and five certificates were issued during the year and 77 had ceased. Two licenses were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Licenses suspended or revoked—3.

APPENDICES.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS, YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1946.**

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	....	....	....	....	....	....	1878
Second Age Group	....	....	....	....	....	....	1223
Third Age Group	....	....	....	....	....	....	853
Total							3954

(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	1731
Number of Re-Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	3827
			Total	....	....	<u>5558</u>

(c) CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Group. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total individual children (4)
Entrants	40	226	259
Second Age Group	86	101	187
Third Age Group	60	58	116
Total	186	385	562

Table II. (A)—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in 1946.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
Skin:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	2	—
Body	4	—	4	—
Scabies	11	—	83	—
Impetigo	8	2	161	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	27	6	51	—
Eye:—				
Blepharitis	8	2	16	—
Conjunctivitis	1	—	26	—
Keratitis	—	—	3	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	1	—
Other Conditions	12	2	46	4
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	186	143	222	20
Squint	36	10	19	4
Ear:—				
Defective Hearing	5	6	9	—
Otitis Media	5	4	22	—
Other Ear Diseases	9	4	56	1
Nose and Throat:—				
Chronic Tonsilitis only	58	198	67	6
Adenoids only	1	1	8	—
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	12	9	11	1
Other Conditions	14	15	64	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	6	37	50	1
Defective Speech	15	6	—	—
Heart and Circulation:—				
Heart Disease: Organic	1	34	—	—
Functional	—	78	5	11
Anaemia	3	1	4	1
Lungs:—				
Bronchitis	13	114	19	5
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	3	5	16	2
Tuberculosis:—				
Pulmonary: Definite	—	—	—	—
Suspected	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary: Glands	1	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—				
Epilepsy	1	—	1	1
Chorea	—	—	1	—
Other Conditions	2	9	22	2
Deformities:—				
Rickets	—	2	—	—
Spinal Curvature	4	2	—	—
Other Forms	78	37	31	2
Other Defects and Diseases (Excluding Defects Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	72	58	792	12
Total Number of Defects ...	596	785	1812	73

(B)—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-Groups.	Number of Children Inspected	(Excellent)		(Normal)		(Slightly Sub-normal)		(Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1878	172	9.2	1599	85.1	107	5.7	—	—
Second Age Group	1223	105	8.6	1057	86.4	61	5.0	—	—
Third Age Group	853	97	11.4	685	80.3	71	8.3	—	—
Total	3954	374	9.5	3341	84.5	239	6.0	—	—

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1946.

TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE VI.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Skin:—			
Ringworm—Scalp.	—	—	—
(i) X-Ray Treatment	2	—	2
(ii) Other Treatment			
Ringworm—Body	4	2	6
Scabies	33	—	33
Impetigo	167	2	169
Other Skin Diseases	41	14	55
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	96	8	104
Minor Ear Defects	72	8	80
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	409	14	423
Total	824	48	872

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS
TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I).

	No. of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	690	25	715
Other defects or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	—	—	—
Total	690	25	715

	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
No. of Children for whom spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed	451	25	476
(b) Obtained	417	115	532

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number Treated
Received Operative Treatment													
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme				Total					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(ii)	(iv)		
—	4	223	3	—	—	38	—	—	4	261	3	2	270

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other Defects,
of the nose and Throat.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme			Otherwise			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at a orthopaedic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
Number of children treated	11	—	161	—	—	3	163

In addition, breathing exercises and remedial treatment were given to 303 children by the Orthopaedic Nurse.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist:—

(a) Routine Age Groups	{	Aged 5 and under					2134	}	 13643
		" 6 "	"	"	....	....	1462		
		" 7 "	"	"	....	....	1486		
		" 8 "	"	"	....	....	1486		
		" 9 "	"	"	....	....	1558		
		" 10 "	"	"	....	....	1500		
		" 11 "	"	"	....	....	1247		
		" 12 "	"	"	....	....	1112		
		" 13 "	"	"	....	....	989		
		" 14 "	"	"	....	....	366		
		" 15 "	"	"	....	....	196		
		" 16 "	"	"	....	....	77		
		" 17 "	"	"	....	....	27		
		" 18 "	"	"	....	....	3		
(b) Specials									304
(c) Total Routine and Specials									13,947
(2) Number found to require treatment									7,576
(3) Number actually treated									2,894
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment									5,828
(5) Half-days devoted to				{ Inspection 110 Treatment 830 }		Total	..		940
(6) Fillings				{ Permanent Teeth 2376 Temporary Teeth 337 }		Total			2,713
(7) Extractions				{ Permanent Teeth 492 Temporary Teeth 3438 }		Total			3,930
(8) Administration of General Anaesthetics for Extractions	..								1,319
(9) Other Operations				{ Permanent Teeth 1379 Temporary Teeth 230 }		Total			1,609

Table VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1)	Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	4
(2)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	34,489
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean	590
(4)	Number of individual children cleansed — vermin, 34 ^p scabies.	
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:— ...	None.
